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Elizabeth Begins 2 Whirlwind Days of Activity in Wash

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

time that ended, Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—four minutes late—had scurried to his appointed place next to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and his wife.

After a review of the all-services honor guard and more music, Mr. Ford and the Queen mounted a red-carpeted platform for the speeches. Despite the heat, the Queen looked cool in a fitted coatdress of aquamarine silk with a matching puffy beret topped with a pom-pom. Mrs. Ford wore a contrasting dress of brilliant yellow with a tilted wide-brimmed hat.

When it came time for Mr. Ford to give his speech, he turned his back on the Queen, marched to the microphones at the corner of the platform and began, "Your Majesty . . . He spoke with his back squarely to the Queen the whole time when she spoke, following him, she compromised by turning slightly toward him and looking back over her shoulder now and then.

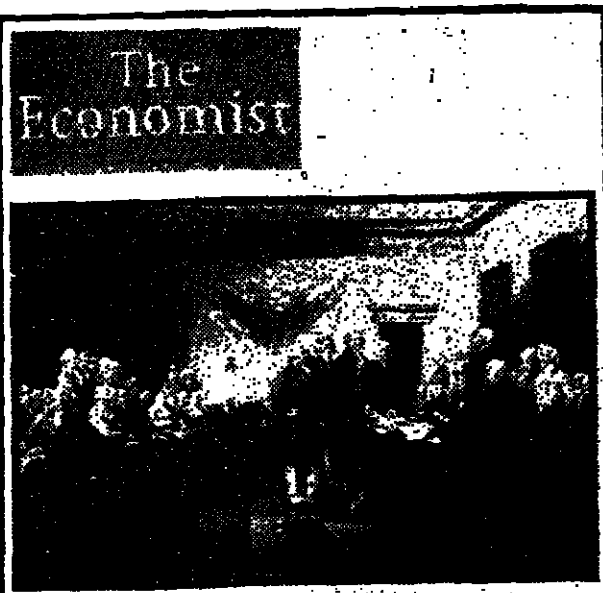
The speeches stressed the bonds of friendship that have linked the two nations. After them, the Queen, Prince Philip and the Fords went off for a private lunch in the family dining room, although a hopeful crowd lingered on Pennsylvania Avenue across from Blair House, where the Queen and the Prince are staying.

Between her public appearances, which are almost constant, the Queen is doing some routine royal chores. On this trip, handing out honors and awards as she goes.

Heading Out Honors
In Washington, for example, John Widdiger, the Washington bureau chief of The Economist, is being named a Commander of the British Empire for "outstanding services to journalism"; in New York, Clive Barnes, drama critic of The New York Times, will also be given his C.B.E. Other recipients of various honors include a figure-skater, John Curry; a cashier with the British mission to the United Nations, and the director of the Frontier Nursing Service in Kentucky.

Tonight, the weather, which had been spasmodically rainy during the afternoon, cleared in god time for the Queen's arrival at the White House at 8 P.M. She was a glittering figure in a yellow organza dress embroidered with brilliants and a diamond tiara necklace and wearing the blue sash of the Order of the Garter, she stood on the lawn of the White House with the President and Mrs. Ford shaking hands with each of the 200 guests before dinner began.

There was a marked division of opinion as to the appropriate courtesy. All of the British and some of the Americans did some-



DECLARATION OF DEPENDENCE

We, therefore, the Representatives of Great Britain, do solemnly Publish and Declare, That this Island is, and of Right ought to be, the fifty-first State of the United States of America and Britain.

In its current issue, the British weekly The Economist is publishing a tongue-in-cheek parody of the Declaration of Independence, this time begging for reunification with "our American Brethren" on the face of "a History of Repeated Injuries" by "the Rulers of Great Britain." Financially, Britain might be better off as another State in the Union, The Economist chides, adding defensively: "What if we did burn down Washington in 1814? Jimmy Carter, at least, ought to approve."

thing half way between standing up straight and bending the knee and a sort of bob.

In the competition for jewels, the only American diamond in a category with the Queen's for brilliance were those worn by Happy Rockefeller, the wife of the Vice President.

Dinner in the tent in the other Garden began late and went on longer than planned, delaying the toasts and the start of the entertainment.

In the prepared text of the Queen's toast—and she never deviates from the text—the Queen said it was "a generous gesture" of the United States to have invited her during the Bicentennial week.

"After all," she continued, "nobody can say that what happened on the Fourth of July, 1776 wasn't very much a bilateral affair between us!"

She went on to speak of the close links between the two countries and the necessity for interdependence in the modern world. She added her hope that Anglo-American friendship would "long continue to flourish for the sake of both our

Her most frequent question appeared to be about where the person she was speaking to came from. One man, Powell Campbell of Chicago, told her: "You're such a credit to the world," to which she replied, "Thank you."

The Queen appears far less matronly and more attractive than in photographs; her straight back and smooth walk, even up a flight of stairs in a ball gown, testify to years of discipline and practice.

Her expertise at "walk-about," as her walking tours

are called, did not break out of the protocol during the tour. In the little tours with little tours with little pleasure and—and to the ex generally enth One man in tod trying to dry h case he should to shake her h After stoppin then chat wit dancers from F Oxford, Engla walked back t mounted Nation trooper caught walked over Ayres on his have a little to which are her



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Constitutional Commission Appointed in Unified Vietnam

HONG KONG, July 7 (Agence France-Presse)—Vietnam's National Assembly has appointed a commission to draft a constitution on the basis of the unification of the North and South. The official Hanoi press agency reported today that the commission held its first session yesterday under the Assembly's Chairman, Truong Chinh.

It was announced a week ago that pending a new constitution unified Vietnam would operate on the basis of the 1960 constitution, which empowers the National Assembly, the highest state organ, to elect the President and state ministers. This the current Assembly has already done.

U.S.-Soviet Arms Aides Meet

GENEVA, July 7 (Reuters)—United States and Soviet delegations today held their longest session yet in their slow-moving talks on the limitation of strategic arms in Geneva.

2 More Bodies Found After Ganfright in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 7 (AP)—The bodies of two more possible victims of an Amazon jungle ganfright were discovered today.

The bodies, believed those of farmers who attacked John Weaver Davis, an Alabama-born rancher, and his sons, were found about 10 miles from the site of the battle, the Jornal do Brasil news service reported.

Mr. Davis was seriously wounded in the shooting, which occurred Saturday on a deserted country road. His sons, John Mallory Davis, 33 years old, and Bruce Davis, 29, were shot dead.

Mr. Davis, who emigrated to Brazil several years ago, owns a farm in the Amazon in the state of Para at the edge of the Amazon jungle. He and his sons were ambushed by a group of farm-

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Cabinet Formed in Four Days of Talks

By HENRY GINIGER
Special to The New York Times

Spain had cabinet. Mr. Martin-Villa is 41 and was a public servant under Franco but with more liberal attitudes than most. He was preparing to transform the Syndicate organization into independent labor and management groups when Mr. Arias was dismissed.

The Finance Ministry is headed by Eduardo Carriles Galarraga, a 52-year-old lawyer and businessman. He is director general of the Fim Insurance Company, one of the country's largest, and is associated with a chain of conservative Catholic newspapers. He takes over economic policy at a time of lack of growth, high inflation and persistent unemployment.

The desire to carry out as smooth a transition as possible had led Mr. Suarez to extend a hand to some groups in the opposition, including moderate ones in Catalonia and the Basque region.

Police Disperse Protesters
BARCELONA, Spain, July 7 (Reuters)—Riot policemen firing tear gas and rubber bullets dispersed a demonstration by several hundred workers here tonight.

The workers came from the Motor Iberica tractor factory, which had been shut down by a strike over wage demands.

They had unsuccessfully asked the Government for permission to demonstrate for the reinstatement of 1,800 dismissed colleagues.

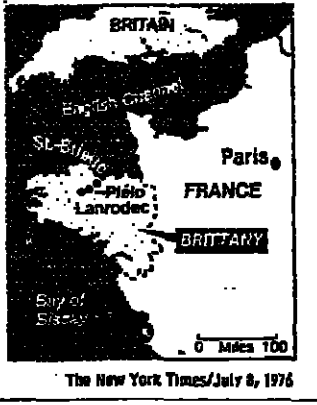


In Paris, Frenchmen and foreign tourists sun themselves near the Eiffel Tower as heat wave goes on unabated.

Breton Farmers Calculate Toll as Drought Perists

By JAMES F. CLARITY
Special to The New York Times

LANRODEC, France, July 4—At the sound of a distant thunderclap or the sight of a lightning flash, the people in this parched region of Brittany look to the sky, hoping that the rains will come to end the worst drought France has suffered in more than a century.



In much of France, and elsewhere in Europe, the drought has created water shortages, burned forest-land and crops, endangered livestock and forced millions of people to spend several hours a day getting water for drinking and washing.

In France, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has declared the month-old drought and heat-corn farmer in his mid-30's, says he has already lost thousands buying extra water for his cows, whose milk production is slipping. Pointing to the last of his green pastures, he said: "I have to raise problems. The Communist Party tomorrow, I begin feeding them hay that is supposed to be saved until January. If it doesn't rain in two or three weeks, I will lose millions and wind up in debt besides."

Mr. Bahier said that if the drought continued through July, he and other dairy farmers would be forced to sell their cows for beef at relatively low prices. He patted one cow on the rump and said, "She is young and she could have been a great producer, but now . . ."

On his farm in Plélo, Pierre Le Goux said his pigs were costing him more because they were drinking more water, which he must buy from town because the local authorities have forbidden the diversion of river and stream waters that might feed St-Brieuc. Mr. Le Goux said his corn crop, which he sells, is withering and "But it's no good for drinking," said an old man who has lived here most of his life and there has never been any thing like this. Not even during the war.

"Even mineral water is rationed now," said a middle-aged woman.

"Two bottles to a customer for three if you know the store owner. But to wash oneself in mineral water, that's expensive," she said.

"They should have shut the water off two or three weeks ago," said a teacher, "because they waited, and now they have a crisis. And when the water starts to flow again, it may break the old pipes. Me, I have relatives in the country who have a well, so I don't need to hoard."

Portuguese Communists Reject Calls for a Revolutionary Front

By MARVINE HOWE
Special to The New York Times

LISBON, July 7—The Portuguese Communist Party today rejected appeals to join a revolutionary front and declared that it would support the newly elected president in his defense of the Constitution.

In its first major pronouncement since last month's presidential election, the Communist Party's Central Committee acknowledged its "relative defeat" in the election.

Nevertheless, it insisted that only a left-wing government, with Communist participation, could solve Portugal's grave political, economic and social problems.

The Portuguese Supreme Court yesterday confirmed Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes as the new President after final results gave him 60.79 percent of the vote in the June 27 election.

Takes Office in Week
General Ramalho Eanes, 41-year-old army chief of staff and a firm disciplinarian, is to be sworn in as President next Wednesday. He has said that he will name as Prime Minister the Socialist Party leader, Mario Soares, whose party won April's election for the National Assembly.

Mr. Soares declared in a recent interview that he would make no alliances with either the Communists or parties to the right. He intends to form a minority government with Socialists and independents and hopes to win parliamentary support, or at least abstention on his program from other political groups.

The Communist Party today firmly declared that it would not back a solely Socialist government. Such a government, it said, would carry out right-wing policy and "inevitably would provoke the opposition and resistance of the masses."

Socialist Party sources today termed the Communist statement "a blackmail attempt" and insisted that the Socialists would hold firm and not bring Communists into the government.

Much of the Communist Party's 29-page document was an analysis of the results of the presidential election.

The Communists admitted

Portuguese Communists Reject Calls for a Revolutionary Front

that the party had lost many votes to the extreme leftist candidate, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, and accused him of "dividing the workers and the armed forces." The major has called for a revolutionary front of leftist forces.

According to the election results released today, Major Saraiva de Carvalho, who was supported by radical non-Communist leftists, came in second with 16.24 percent of the vote.

The present Prime Minister, Adm. José Pinheiro de Azevedo, who suffered a heart attack during the campaign, came in third with 14.18 percent. The Communist Party candidate, Octavio Pato, was fourth and last with 7.49 percent of the total 4,881,125 votes cast.

Since the election, Major Saraiva de Carvalho has urged the Communist Party to abandon its "reformist ways" and put its "powerful party machine" behind a revolutionary opposition front.

Today the Communist Party gave a firm no to the major and his populist organization, warning against "extreme leftist activities and coup threats."

"The Central Committee warns against caudillos and the theory of supermen and saviors," the document said, adding that Major Saraiva de Carvalho's "mass front" was in reality an "instrument of division and adventurism."

Indian Ambassador in China For the First Time Since '62

PEKING, July 7 (Agence France-Press)—For the first time in almost 15 years an Indian Ambassador has arrived in Peking to take up his post.

The arrival today of K. R. Narayanan follows the decision of China and India last April to normalize relations, beginning with the re-establishment of diplomatic ties.

Diplomatic relations were reduced to the level of chargé d'affaires at India's initiative shortly after the beginning of border war between the two countries in 1962.

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Proposes Starting Synchronization of Economic Goals

SOVIET UNION today East European countries setting common goals for the 1980's, said Alekssei N. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a speech here.

Mr. Gromyko said it was important for the Soviet Union to work out "a common program" with other countries.

He said the Soviet Union's proposal was to establish a new department of Economic Assistance, which would coordinate the member countries' economic targets.

Mr. Gromyko said the plan to establish a common program was being discussed in Comecon, the early 1980's program avoided using

Starting Synchronization of Economic Goals

an session is being held in Moscow. Member states are Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

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Starting Synchronization of Economic Goals

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U.S. Wants U.N. to Debate Hijacking as Well as Israel

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 7—The United States made it clear today that it wanted a broad debate of hijacking and terrorism when the Security Council takes up African charges that Israel committed "wanton aggression" by its air rescue of hostages from Entebbe Airport in Uganda.

The debate was put off until Friday to await the arrival here of Uganda's Foreign Minister, Juma Oris, to lead his country's delegation. William W. Scranton, the chief United States delegate, conferred privately with Piero Vinci of Italy, the Council's President for July, and then said that the United States "feels strongly" that the agenda for the coming meeting "should be interpreted in a wide scope."

The African request for an urgent meeting of the Council was made yesterday. The 47-nation African bloc here condemned Israel for raiding the Uganda airport around midnight Saturday night to rescue more than 100 hostages held there by pro-Palestinian hijackers, who had seized an Air France plane over Greece on June 27.

African representatives, in preparation for Friday's Council meeting, today circulated a proposed resolution that would condemn Israel's "aggression," denounced the raid as a violation of Uganda's sovereignty and demand compensation for damages inflicted on the Ugandans.

In a related development, the American Jewish Congress attacked Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for having termed the Israeli raid a "serious violation of Uganda's national sovereignty" and called for his resignation.

Mr. Waldheim made the statement in Cairo en route home from Mauritius where he had attended a meeting of the Organization of African Unity. The American Jewish Con-

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gress, in its statement alluded to the fact that the Secretary General's term expires at the year end and it protested that he had rushed to judgment in accusing Israel and said: "It is a classical case of a candidate for re-election pandering to the numerical majority whose votes he seeks—in this case the Afro-Asian-Soviet block that has all but destroyed the U.N.'s capacity to keep peace among nations."

Hijackers Put at 9
PARIS, July 7 (Reuters)—The captain of the Air France plane that was hijacked to Uganda last week said here today that nine pro-Palestinian guerrillas had been involved, not seven as reported earlier. Michel Bacos, noted at a news conference that the plane had been seized by four guerrillas and said that

Costa Rica Reports a Plot To Oust President Oduber

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 7 (Reuters)—The Government says it has uncovered a plot by right-wing extremists to overthrow President Daniel Oduber Quirós. Foreign Minister Gonzalo Fazio said at a news conference last night that the extremists were to get help from Guatemalan rightists. He said the plotters also wanted to eliminate leading officials.

five others had joined the group at Entebbe Airport. It had previously been reported that three others had joined the operation at Entebbe. Asked whether he had noted any signs of collaboration between President Idi Amin and the guerrillas, the captain said: "We were under detention and could not hear what went on between the President and the hijackers. It is very difficult for me to pass judgment."

Uganda Tells of Flap

Special to The New York Times
NAROBBI, Kenya, July 7—The Uganda radio broadcast warnings all day today that 30 enemy planes believed to be Israeli or American had been spotted on radar approaching from Kenya. The message, which urged the public not to panic, was viewed here by diplomats and Kenyan officials as part of President Idi Amin's campaign of denunciation against Kenya and a move by him toward placing his coun-

try on a possible war footing. The warnings of approaching planes were repeated through the day even though the distance from Nairobi to Kampala, the Uganda capital, is barely 300 miles. The message urged the Ugandan public "to keep a close watch and report to the Government any suspect Western spies." It said that medical facilities had been placed on alert and urged people to be ready to donate blood if necessary.

Finally, it asked that if any enemy aircraft landed Ugandans "should attack them with whatever weapons they can find."

Both diplomats and Kenyan officials dismissed the Uganda broadcasts as ridiculous. "We must conclude," a Kenya Government statement said of the reported radar sightings of Ugandans, "that their radar is as faulty as their dreams." The statement went on to denounce this "atrocious attack from

a war-mong whose meani for the last five savagery, tor murders of in "Kenya's w the statement would like the ment of Ugan that the peop lost patience: tolerance is v Meanwhile, ports circula Libya had ser to Entebbe to da Air Force

Chinese (HONG KONG)

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A HOSTAGE, IS MISSING

75, Is Reported After Israeli Raid

The New York Times
 GTON, July 7—Re-
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n Accused orism Flee Berlin Prison

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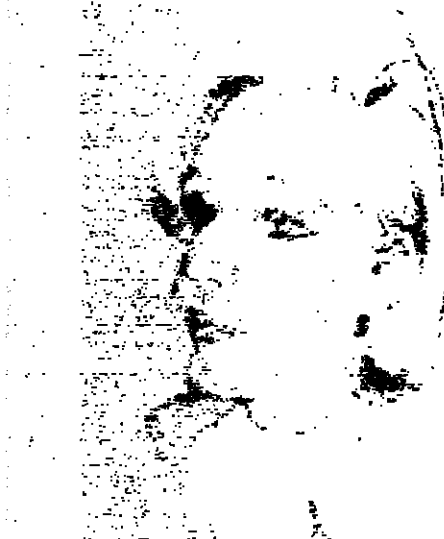
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alls 938 Cars
 July 7 (AP)—Gen-
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 company's hCevru-
 said that only
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U.S. Urged by Moynihan to Join Big Nations to Fight Terrorism

By THOMAS F. RONAN

Daniel P. Moynihan urged the United States yesterday to join with other industrial nations in combating international terrorism.

Asking immediate action, Mr. Moynihan, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York, said the recent hijacking of an Air France jet and the events surrounding it marked "the onset of new and ominous developments" in terrorism.

The plane was hijacked to Entebbe Airport in Uganda, where many of the hostages were released and the rest, mostly Israelis, were rescued by Israeli commandos. Three hostages were killed in the raid.

Mr. Moynihan, a former United States representative at the United Nations, suggested as a possible response to terrorism a boycott by this country, the nine nations of the European Economic Community and Japan of the airports of any nation that collaborated with terrorists.

The boycotters, he said at a news conference at the Biltmore Hotel, could also refuse to let planes from the collaborating nation use their airports. Mr. Moynihan returned Tuesday night from Israel, where he delivered the commencement address at the Hebrew University and received an honorary degree from the university and conferred with high-ranking Israeli officials.

Among the developments he cited was "an increasing collaboration between terrorist groups, in this instance between Palestinian and West German elements." He said the "rudiments of an international terrorist alliance are in the making."

"The second development is that of active collusion with the terrorists of a sovereign government, in this instance the Government of Uganda," he continued. "This seems unmistakably clear, although we may yet learn otherwise."

He also mentioned as examples of government involvement the rescue by Israel "with the active cooperation of the Government of Kenya." But he said that the rescue was morally and legally justified and that Kenya showed moral courage in what she did.

President Idi Amin of Uganda has said he was motivated by humanitarian considerations in his involvement in the episode, and Kenyan officials have denied any role in the raid.

EX-NIXON AID NAMED AS FORD STRATEGIST

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 7—William E. Timmons, who twice directed strategy at Republican National Conventions for Richard M. Nixon, was named today to be the director of convention operations for President Ford.

Rogers C. B. Morton, the Ford campaign chairman, said in announcing the appointment that Mr. Timmons's "experience and judgment will give us invaluable assistance" in the contest with Ronald Reagan for the Presidential nomination.

The closeness and severity of the rivalry were reflected in the choice of Mr. Timmons for such a prominent role in the final phase of the nominating contest. President Ford has sought to mute his ties to his predecessor and even said last April that he no longer used Mr. Nixon's name in public because the nation was better off not being reminded of Watergate.

In an interview, Mr. Timmons said he "assumed" the Ford organization had considered and dismissed, as he had, any likelihood that his previous efforts in behalf of Mr. Nixon would be held against him.

He predicted that Mr. Ford would win the nomination and previously uncommitted convention delegates would begin announcing pledges of support for him later this week.

California Editor Named

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (UPI)—The San Francisco Examiner announced today the appointment of Dave Halvorsen as managing editor.

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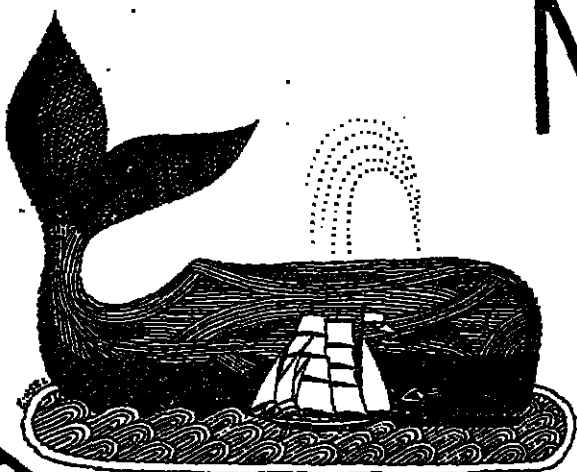
Ultra firm support designed for those who need superior support and comfort. Beneath the quilted polyester damask cover, you'll find over 36 pounds of blended cotton felt, a special firming pad, hundreds of 13 gauge steel coils plus a sag-resistant border.

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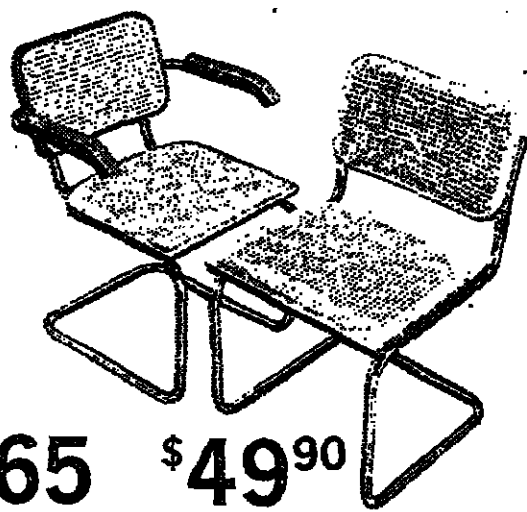
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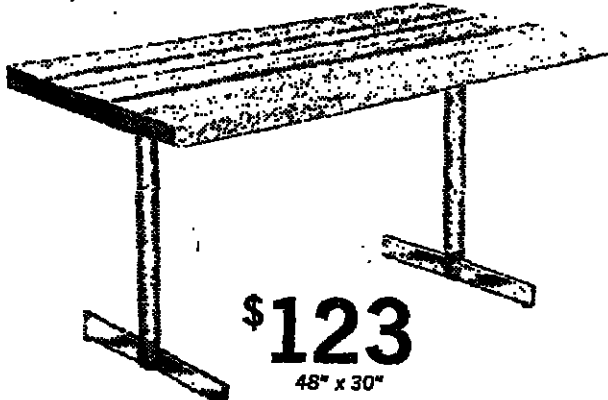
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MURC...

Million Political Refugees Are Becoming a Major Problem Throughout Africa

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN
Special to The New York Times

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 7—Zewede Mahere spends much of his time here at the Blue Cat Cafe, nursing Cokes slowly so the waiters won't chase him. When he can't get a 28-year-old former Ethiopian university student engaged American tourists in conversation. If he is lucky, the tourists buy him a meal.

Mr. Zewede is one of 600 young Ethiopians who have walked hundreds of miles to Kenya, fleeing what they say is the repressive campaign waged against students by the Ethiopian military Government. He is also one of the more than 2 million Africans who have been displaced by political upheavals in their homelands. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, one out of 300 Africans is a refugee.

Almost every African country has people like Mr. Zewede. In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, there are cafes like the Blue Cat where men who fled South Africa, Rhodesia and Mozambique worry about surviving and dream of going home someday. In Zambia there are Angolans. In Khartoum, the Sudan, the Eritreans, more militant than most refugees, discuss the latest rumors about the secessionist war against Ethiopia. In Senegal there are 500,000 people who have fled Guinea. In Zaire there are at least 400,000 Angolans, refugees from the colonial and civil war.

A Hard Life

With the meager resources available in these very poor countries, the life of the refugees is hard. They are forced to compete with local people for scarce land, food and jobs. Often the victims of tribal hatred that originally forced them to flee, they are frequently regarded with suspicion by the clannish people among whom they seek to resettle.

As a consequence, the movement of refugees has become a major problem for many African governments.

Driven from their homes by political instability, the refugees often create new tensions and difficulties for most governments, which in some cases are now trying to curb migration.

For example here in Kenya, a group of several hundred refugees, mostly Ethiopian students, recently in for several days at refugee relief center protesting that they could not get jobs and that the \$12 a month they received from the United Nations and private groups was not enough.

Frequently the humanitarian policies of governments collide with foreign policy considerations.

For instance, Kenya regards Ethiopia as a necessary ally against Somalia, which is viewed as having expansionist designs against both countries. Providing refuge to Ethiopian students, some of whom, notably the Eritreans, continue political activity here, is at the very least awkward. Some of Mr. Zewede's friends say they fear the Government here may be under Ethiopian pressure to force their return.

Canon Burgess Carr, the head of the All-African Council of Churches and a very political churchman, has, with limited resources, developed refugee relief programs and has sought to sensitize African heads of state to both the problems of the refugees and the problems that spawn them, tribalism and political vindictiveness.

"Unless African leaders encourage humanitarian reforms and human rights," said the Liberian-born minister, "our continent may well be transformed into a race of refugees."

Punishing the Group

"There is a strong and pervasive African tradition of punishing the group for the acts of an individual," explained All Mazrui, one of the continent's foremost political scientists, who now teaches at the University of Michigan. During a visit home to Kenya he explained that it is largely this tendency that accounts for refugee migrations.

For example, he observed, when Idi Amin overthrew the Ugandan Government of Milton Obote, Dr. Obote's fellow Longo tribesmen were hounded into exile, following the deposed president to Tanzania. Refugee movements often strain relations between African states, Mr. Mazrui explained, noting that a good part of the current hostility between Uganda and Tanzania was traceable to Mr. Obote's living next door to Tanzania's President, Julius Nyerere, who is a close friend.

Tribal Warfare

Perhaps the largest recent shift of population occurred in the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi, where governments, which in some cases are now trying to curb migration. In Burundi the Hutu tribesmen slaughtered one another. In Burundi the Hutu prevailed, and several thousand Hutu fled to Tanzania.

Meanwhile, in Rwanda, it was the Hutu who won, and hundreds of thousands of Tutsi get jobs and that the \$12 a month they received from the United Nations and private groups was not enough.

"These people," said Canon Carr, "undergo hardship, but the most tragic are the urban refugees, the ones you see here

in Nairobi at the cafes or walking the streets to kill time. These men, and a few women, he said, had been upwardly mobile in their own countries, often highly skilled and educated. Suddenly they find themselves with neither status nor prospects.

Participated in Revolution

Mr. Zewede is one of these people. The son of a peasant, he was singled out by his teachers and with the aid of state scholarships was sent to the prestigious Halle Selassie University, where he became a leader of a student group.

When, during his third year, the Emperor was overthrown, he said, he was swept up in the revolution. "I hoped we could replace the old feudal order with a real democracy," he said, explaining that he willingly went on the campaign that

to find steady work in an economy that suffers from grave unemployment, he has survived—largely on his charm.

Supports 8 Others

For a while he obtained free housing by serving as a watchman at a warehouse of Ethiopian artifacts. When he learned that the storehouse had been assembled by a smuggler, he quickly left.

Still, he has been able for the last seven months to voluntarily give up the \$12-a-month stipend for refugees. On an average of \$15 a week that he has earned through churning and helping to support eight other Ethiopian refugees, including the son of an executed general. The nine live in two bare rooms for which they pay \$72 a month. "It is right now Mr. Zewede who keeps up our morale," said one of his roommates, "thousands in the same position."

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"Without him we would have fallen into despair."

But Mr. Zewede, despite his cheerful front, does sometimes despair. He knows there is really no future for him here because he cannot continue his studies. But he does not believe that conditions in Ethiopia will allow him to return in the near future. His greatest hope is to go to the United States, where he has a brother in Albuquerque, N.M. Together with his eight roommates he spends hours daily writing letters to universities and colleges seeking scholarship information. They spend as much on postage as they do on food.

"Some day I will look back on this time and realize what it taught," he said. "I am living by my wits and there is some satisfaction in that." But over the issue, was the only important Paris area daily not to sign the agreement.

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters)—Paris newspaper owners and printers' unions today settled their dispute over technical modernization that has kept the industry here in turmoil for more than a year.

An agreement was reached between 16 major Paris newspapers, the Communist-led Syndicat du Livre printers' union and four Paris printing plants. It will enable newspapers to replace antiquated, inefficient printing systems with modern photo-composition and computer typesetting methods. The printers' union said the changes would be carried out three years without job losses.

The popular newspaper Parisien Libere, which became the symbol of the bitter class-betwixt management and unions over the issue, was the only important Paris area daily not to sign the agreement.

PARIS PAPERS REACH MODERNIZING ACCORD

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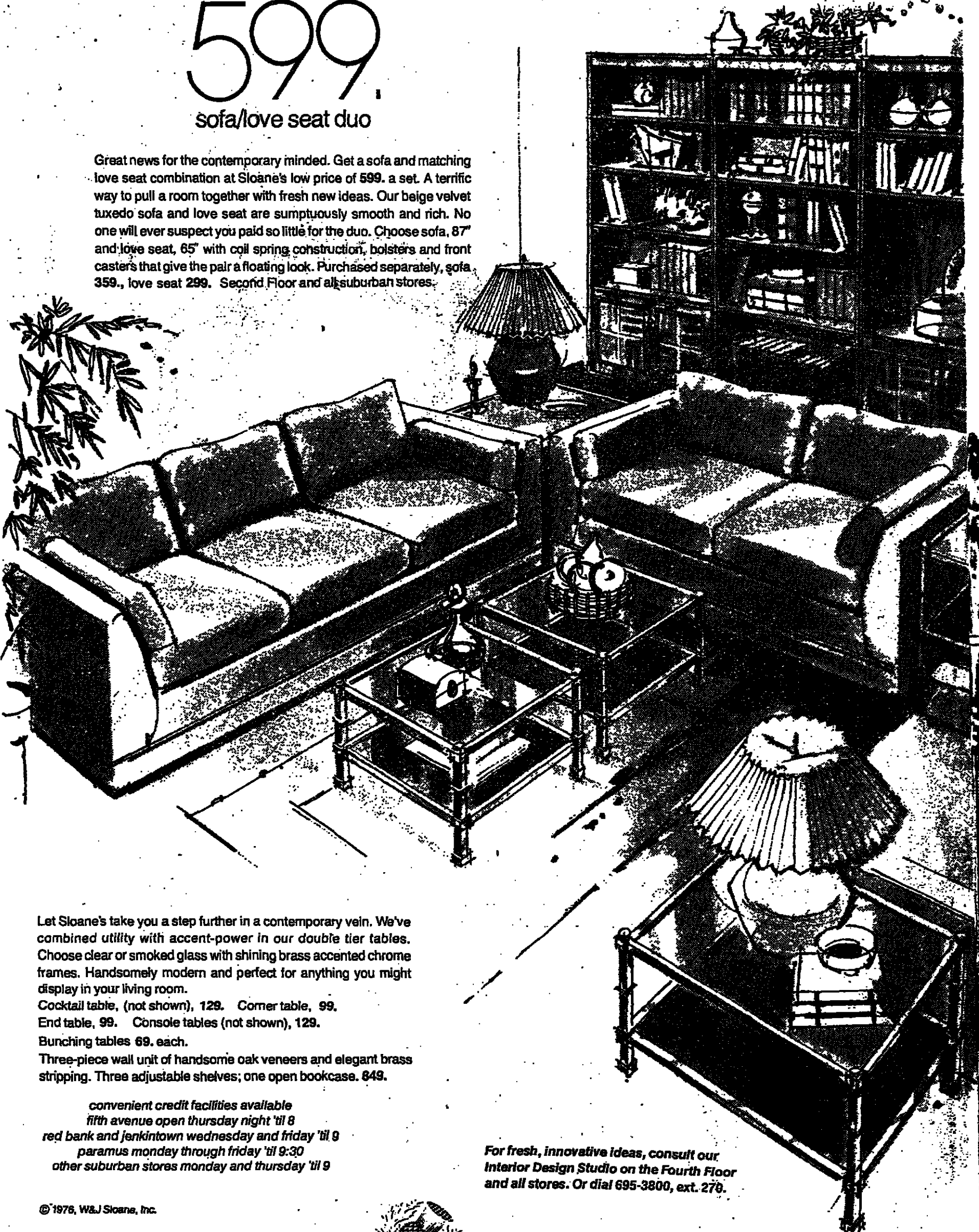
Absentee Vote HARTFORD, Conn. Former Connecticut now living in an are eligible to elections by abs Secretary of the Schaffer said y said new Federal enabled a pers country whose residence was in register to vote touch with the el or two where th

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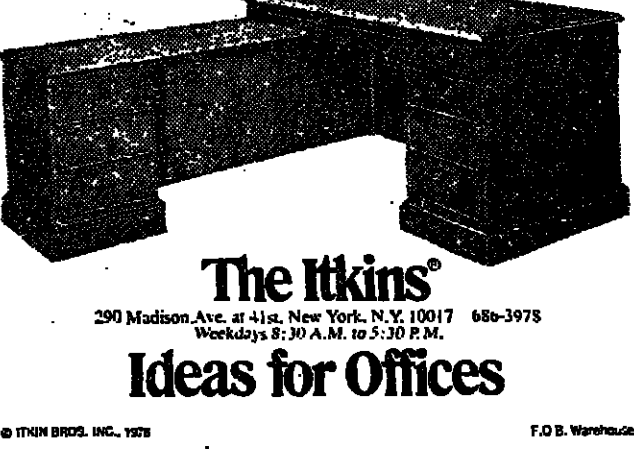
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PARIS PAPERS REACH MODERNIZING ACCORD

PALESTINIANS REPEL LEFTISTS

Troops Fall Back in North

Lebanon, July 7 — Palestinian and leftist forces yielded in heavy fighting in northern Lebanon.

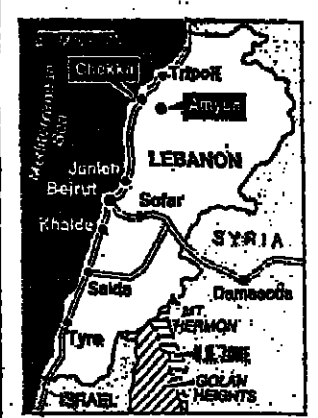
and their allies still held the Christian town of Chekka, whose fall they had reported two days ago, and also the nearby town of Amyun.

The Christian Phalangist Party radio disputed this, saying rightist militiamen were in full control of Chekka and had raised their flag in Amyun, about four miles away.

Beirut Gunfire Goes On

A Palestinian spokesman charged that Syrian units, part of the 15,000-member force that took over large areas of Lebanon last month in an avowed attempt to end the civil war, were helping the Christians by bombarding the leftist-held city of Tripoli.

Beirut, meanwhile, shook to continued exchanges of artillery fire. The battle for Tell



The New York Times/July 8, 1976
Palestinians and Lebanese leftists lost ground in Chekka-Amyun area.

fense perimeter reportedly shrank again.

Yasir Arafat, the Palestinian leader in a further defiant gesture against his former allies in Damascus, announced that the headquarters of the general staff of the Palestine Liberation Army war is being moved from Damascus to Beirut.

The move follows Palestinian charges that members of the force had been imprisoned by Syria.

Beirut now is without electricity and running water and has not known a day of real peace since early March. A huge column of smoke rose from the city center.

About 50 foreigners left Beirut today for Damascus in an overland convoy, organized by the British Embassy and escorted by armed Palestinians.

Earlier the embassy warned that today's convoy would probably be the last.

International Red Cross representatives today managed to exchange the bodies of nine leftist fighters for one live rightist prisoner.

A Red Cross car and truck first brought the rightist prisoner; a Middle East Airlines employee accused by the left of spying, into east Beirut. A few minutes later the truck returned to west Beirut with the bodies.

New Arab Meeting Called

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 7 (Reuters) — An Arab League commission, assigned to work out a cease-fire in Lebanon, has called for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Cairo Monday, the league's secretary general, Mahmoud Riad, announced today.

Indonesia Reports 6,000 Papuans Lost After Earthquake

JAKARTA, Indonesia, July 7 (AP) — Earthquake-triggered landslides in the Indonesian part of New Guinea buried nearly 6,000 persons, the authorities reported today. Reports reaching Jakarta did not say whether rescue teams had managed to free some of the victims.

The Antara press agency quoted Gov. Surtan of West Irian, as the Indonesians call western New Guinea, as having said that some villages in the Baliem valley on the south slope of the central mountain range had been smothered under 90 feet of mud and rocks.

Governor Surtan reported that 420 persons were killed by the June 26 quake and that landslides ripping down into the jungled valleys had buried at least 5,800 Papuans.

The agency said the governor had given the figures in an appeal to businessmen in the West Irian capital of Jayapura for relief aid. It said the business officials had donated \$50,000.

Two airstrips were badly damaged by the quake and helicopters are the only means of getting relief supplies into the zone, Antara said.

The quake, which registered 7.2 on the Richter scale, had been recorded by seismologists throughout the world, but the magnitude of damage and deaths began filtering out only this week. On the open-ended Richter scale a quake registering 7 is a major one capable

of widespread destruction. Aftershocks were reported as late as Sunday and thousands of Papuans fled into the jungle, the director general of the Interior Department, Col. Suwondo, reported in Jakarta. He said some 1,500 persons were seeking evacuation from the Okbrak and Kurima districts.

Colonel Suwondo said the greatest destruction was centered in 60 square miles in the Baliem valley.

In the Balik district, which had a population of 6,000, 108 persons were killed in the quake and 3,892 were buried by slides, he said.

Governor Surtan was to fly to Jakarta tomorrow to report in person to President Suharto. The President has ordered the air force and departments of social welfare and the interior to organize relief teams.

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the poncho. First, an unlined version of light, water repellent slicker in yellow or rust ciré, 40.00 Or take cover under our gleaming black ciré that reverses to a bold red blanket plaid, 70.00 One size fits all.

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Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

permit as much as 10,000 microwatts per square centimeter. The Soviet Union's stricter industrial standards permit only 10 microwatts.

Mr. Funseth, while providing technical details, refused to comment on why the Soviet Union was beaming the rays, a practice that officials have said began about 16 years ago.

Soviet officials have justified the beams as necessary to curtail American electronic listening devices on the roof of upper floors of the embassy building, situated on Tchaikovsky Street in downtown Moscow.

American officials have privately conceded that these devices exist to monitor Soviet radio and telephone transmissions. They have also said that the monitoring effort was being

impaired by the jamming waves.

What has irritated American officials was that the Soviet Embassy on 16th Street in downtown Washington also carries out similar interceptions of radio and phone conversations but has not been subject to the countermeasures because of concern for Americans working in the area.

The beaming of radiation against the embassy in Moscow was known only to a few American officials until last February when Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. briefed his staff on the situation. News of the briefing was leaked to the press.

The briefing was held because State Department medical officers feared that the radiation might pose a health hazard over the long run, either to the eyes or to the genetic or nervous system.

Officials have stressed that there was as yet no evidence that the microwaves had been responsible for any illnesses, past or present.

Microwaves are unlike X-rays and are not ionized. X-rays in excessive amounts can cause cancer, but no connection has been made between microwaves and cancer.

The decision to release information on the embassy situation came after news reports that two young children of embassy employees had been sent to the United States for examination of unusual blood samples; one has since returned to Moscow.

Mr. Funseth said the discussions with the Russians were aimed at ending the microwave signals.

"Frankly, we regret that the Soviets have failed to turn off the transmissions completely, and thereby, in our judgment, demonstrating a lack of concern for the living and working conditions of our people in Moscow," he said.

The spokesman was asked why the Russians were being rebuffed if in fact they had cut the level below the risk level and he said the continued

beams caused a psychological problem.

He also said no concessions were made to the Russians in return for their reduction in beams. The microwaves are said to come from across the street from the embassy. There are said to be two such beams aimed at the embassy.

Mr. Funseth said the discussion with the Russians was aimed at ending the microwave signals.

Mr. Funseth said the discussion with the Russians was aimed at ending the microwave signals.

40-Day Extension Granted In Rizzo Recall Dispute

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP) — A Philadelphia Common Pleas Court judge, David Savitt, granted a 40-day extension today for the counting and validation of signatures on the petitions to recall Mayor Frank L. Rizzo.

Judge Savitt ruled that no bad faith had been shown by either the city commissioners or by the citizens group seeking the recall.

In addition, Judge Savitt ruled that the 25-day period set forth in the Philadelphia Home Rule Charter for the validation of signatures in such a recall petition was not mandatory.

Judge Savitt made no decision, however, on the question of whether the recall effort is constitutional. That decision is expected later.

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Body Found in Club Pool

MULLICA HILL, N. J., July 7 (AP) — The body of a missing youth, Timothy Jackson, 18 years old, of Mullica Hill, was found on the bottom of a swimming pool at the Raccoon Valley Swim Club here yesterday.

The Harrison Township police said. Police Chief Clarence Wingate said an autopsy would be performed.

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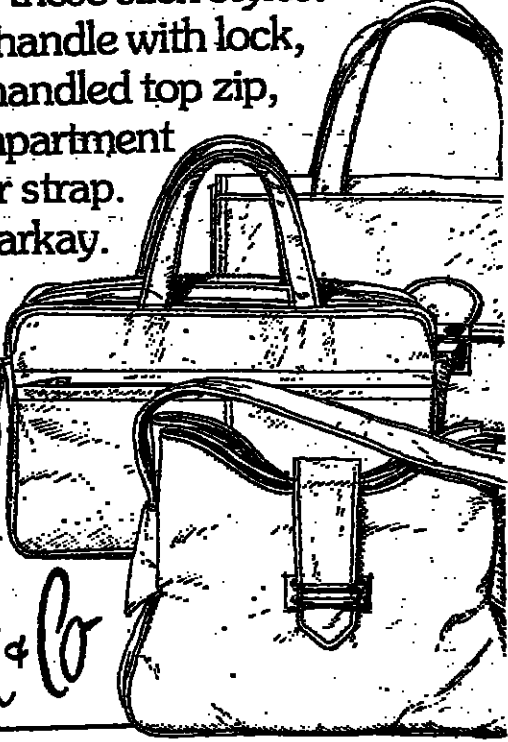
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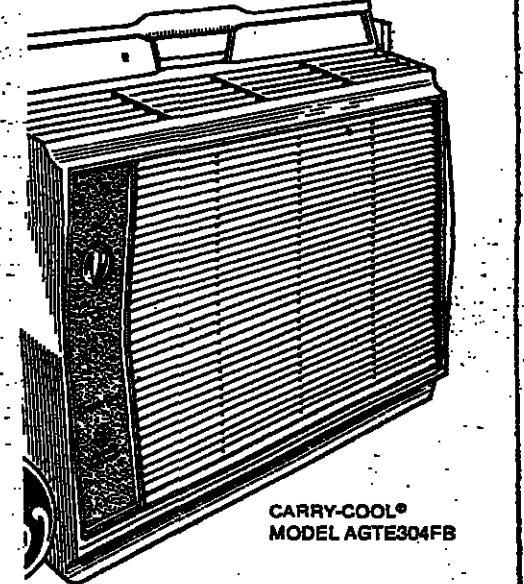
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Liberals Choose Steel to Succeed Thorpe as Leader

By ROBERT R. SEMPLE Jr.
 Special to The New York Times
 July 7 — Britishers entrusted their political influence on the job of the Liberal Party to succeed Thorpe as leader...
 When Sir Harold Wilson resigned as Prime Minister in March, Labor Members of Parliament chose James Callaghan to succeed him as party leader, and Mr. Callaghan automatically became Prime Minister.
 The Liberals, however, devised a system under which local party organizations were allotted votes on the basis of their performances in recent elections and other criteria. The local groups then held mass membership meetings. Nearly 20,000 votes were counted today, reflecting the wishes of a much larger constituency of five million Liberals.
 Both men had campaigned hard at local meetings and rallies, but their efforts included mudslinging, much to the delight of the British press. Mr. Steel referred to Mr. Pardoe, a large, blustery man, as a "kamikaze pilot." Mr. Pardoe retallied by calling his opponent a "traffic cop."
 They had few differences on the issues, Mr. Pardoe, once a radical member of the Labor Party, has moved away from socialist economic solutions. This placed him closer to Mr. Steel and the party as a whole, which tends to believe in individualism and decentralization but which advertises a vigorous social conscience. It thus seeks to put itself between Labor and the Conservatives.
 Playing on the disenchantment of voters with both big parties, the Liberals won 6.1 million votes in the February 1974 election. This was more than half Labor's total of 11.6 million, but because the Liberals finished second in so many races, they ended up with only a few seats in Commons.

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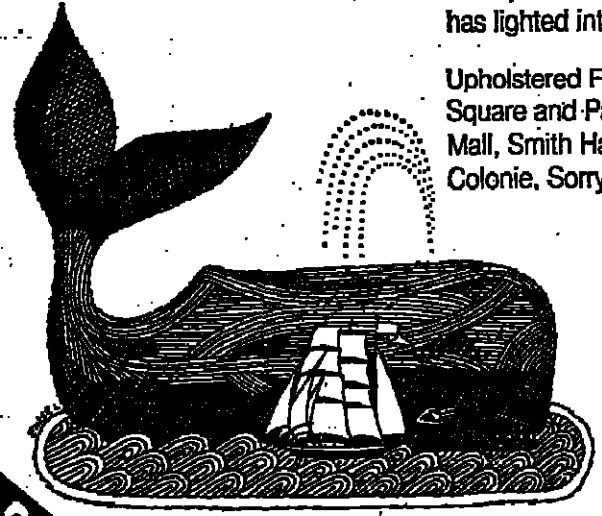
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U.S. Discourages Saudis From Buying New Jets

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 7—The Defense Department is discouraging Saudi Arabia from purchasing advanced fighter planes such as the F-14 or F-15 on the ground that they are too sophisticated for the Saudi Air Force to handle.

The Pentagon's advice has apparently been accepted by the Saudi Government, at least for the time being. The original expectation was that Saudi Arabia would place an order for 40 to 60 of one plane or the other this summer, but now the manufacturers, who had been pressing the sale, have been told that a decision has been put off until next year.

In recent months, Saudi Arabia, which with Pentagon assistance is modernizing its armed forces, had expressed interest in buying the Air Force's F-15 Eagle, a supersonic air-superiority fighter built by McDonnell Douglas, or the F-14 Tomcat, another high-performance plane built by Grumman.

Saudi pilots flew both planes earlier this year in demonstration flights arranged by the manufacturers with Pentagon approval.

The planes, designed to gain superiority over the latest Soviet craft, are the most advanced fighters in the Pentagon's inventory. They are also among the most expensive, with the F-15 costing \$17 million and the F-14 \$21 million.

The Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements Jr. said in an interview that the Pentagon was advising Saudi Arabia that its air force was not ready to maintain and fly such craft.

The Pentagon's advice, according to Mr. Clements, is that the Saudis should build their capability and experience around the less complex F-5 fighters purchased from the United States.

In the past three years the Saudis have ordered 110 F-5's, a lightweight, somewhat less expensive supersonic jet that was developed by Northrop with Defense Department assistance for sale to less advanced nations. Only about half the planes have been delivered to Saudi Arabia which is going through Northrop training of pilots and ground crews.

Mr. Clements cited the advice to the Saudis as an example of how the Defense Department, rather than being solely a promoter of foreign military sales, as charged by the critics, frequently attempted

to impose restraint on foreign customers for American arms.

The Saudi interest in the advanced fighters provides an illustration of how sales to one country in a region build another country's desire to obtain the same arms, if only as a matter of prestige.

The department has agreed to sell 50 F-15's to Israel and is delivering 80 F-14's to Iran. Privately American officials acknowledge that the arms buildup in Saudi Arabia is motivated in part by a desire to match the growing military power of Iran, across the Persian Gulf.

Saudi Arabia is displacing Iran as the major military customer of the Defense Department, with orders expected to total \$4 billion this year.

Cambridge Council Bids Harvard Delay Its Gene Research

Special to The New York Times

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 7—The Cambridge City Council voted tonight to establish a three-month "good faith" moratorium and study period for an experimental type of genetic research proposed by Harvard University, which is situated in this city.

It is believed to be the first time elected officials have attempted to regulate scientific work conducted by university laboratories.

The City Council, which itself has no power to police Harvard's scientific activities, could influence the city Health Commissioner to shut down laboratories performing research considered hazardous to the local populace.

Tonight's decision came after several weeks of public debate over Harvard's intent to use

a new technique to study a genetic material, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The technique, called recombinant DNA, involves isolating a tiny portion of animal or plant DNA and then inserting it for analysis into a common laboratory bacterium. The fusion that results yields a previously unstudied type of organism.

The technique has been a controversial topic within the scientific community since its discovery three years ago. The National Institutes of Health announced its guidelines for recombinant DNA research only two weeks ago.

The recombinant research requires a "F-2" safety precaution, the second-highest level within laboratories regulated by the institute.

According to Prof. Matthew Meselson, chairman of the Harvard biochemistry and molecular biology department, who testified before the Council, Harvard would not only abide by the N.I.H. guidelines, but would also adhere to even stricter regulatory processes established by the university.

A number of Nobel-laureate scientists, including Walter Gilbert, who proposed the technique, and Paul Berg, a biochemist at Princeton University, have expressed their support for the technique.

The City Council also voted to review board scientists and investigate possible health hazards.

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dep. J	5:00pm	arr. 7:29pm	non-stop	daily 1011
dep. E	6:00pm	arr. 8:35pm	non-stop	daily
dep. J	7:00pm	arr. 9:37pm	non-stop	daily 1011
dep. J	9:00pm	arr. 12:49am	one-stop	daily*

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dep. E	12 noon	arr. 3:44pm	one-stop	daily
dep. L	1:45pm	arr. 6:15pm	one-stop	daily
dep. J	5:00pm	arr. 7:47pm	non-stop	daily 747
dep. E	6:00pm	arr. 10:14pm	one-stop	daily
dep. J	7:15pm	arr. 10:18pm	non-stop	daily
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dep. J	6:45pm	arr. 8:45pm	non-stop	daily 1011

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dep. L	7:45am	arr. 11:00am	via Chicago	daily
dep. E	7:45am	arr. 11:00am	via Chicago	daily
dep. L	10:00am	arr. 1:45pm	two-stop	daily
dep. E	10:45am	arr. 2:06pm	one-stop	daily 1011
dep. J	4:15pm	arr. 6:13pm	non-stop	daily
dep. J	7:05pm	arr. 10:22pm	one-stop	daily
dep. J	9:00pm	arr. 10:56pm	non-stop	daily 1011

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dep. J	10:00am	arr. 12 noon	non-stop	daily 1011
dep. E	10:45am	arr. 3:11pm	via Chicago	daily
dep. L	1:30pm	arr. 5:27pm	via Kansas City	daily
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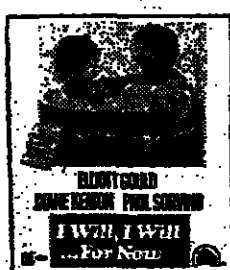
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EXAM

Rare Visitor to Tibet Finds a New, Secularized Lhasa With Much of Its Old Imp...

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

such a valley, and the air pillow in the waiting car, bulging hard and with a rubber extension for the nostril, is a reminder that the surrounding hills are not that at all but lofty mountains. It is an oxygen sack, and at 12,000 feet the traveler is likely soon to find it a help in spite of the rigorous medical tests passed back in Peking.

Until that first sight of the Potala, the traveler might be elsewhere in Central Asia. The landscape is rocky and poor, the flat-topped dwellings of adobe, isolated homesteads or little villages, are not very different from those around the Khyber Pass in northwestern Pakistan.

But the wayfarers could only be Tibetan, the men in knee-length gowns caught up in a commodious fold at the waist, wearing often still the felt hats the Westerners must have introduced into Tibet from across the Himalayas; the women in long black skirts and brightly striped aprons.

Many carry back loads still, reminders of the recent past when the wheel was unknown in Tibet except as an adjunct to mechanical prayer. But now as well as trucks and cars and the occasional tractor in the fields, the peasants' carts are variably bare axles with bearings and pneumatic tires, a first step in development in rural Asia.

Old Mantra Is Gone
That this is a new Tibet also shows in what is not to be seen. None now twirl the prayer wheel or tell their beads. The mantra that was once ubiquitous in Tibet, "Om mani padme hum" ("Hail to the jewel in the lotus"), is painted on walls or rocks in the spectrum of colors Buddhists held holy, must have been erased by time or deliberate effort. Now the maxims are painted strong on the walls in unvarying red, the ideographs of Chinese and the running script of Tibetan. "I agree that, as a correspondent who came here 70-odd years ago, I can learn from Tachell." "Take class struggle as the key link-

Tibet at a Glance

VITAL STATISTICS—Tibet, the so-called "forbidden land" beyond the Himalayas, has long been a mystery to most of the outside world, invaded by Chinese Communist troops in 1950, it is now an autonomous region of China, equivalent to a province. It has an area of 470,000 square miles with a population of 1.3 million people. The capital is Lhasa, whose population is about 175,000. The religion is Lamaism, a late form of Buddhism modified by animism and primitive magic. Three years ago there were said to be 2,000 primary schools and 10 middle schools with a total of 124,000 pupils.

GEOGRAPHY—Tibet is the highest country in the world, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation and having many peaks ranging up to more than 25,000 feet. The towering peaks of the Himalayas in the south and the Kunlun in the north enclose high plateaus and deep valleys. Snow-fed mountain streams grow into the great rivers of India and Pakistan, the Indus and the Brahmaputra.

ECONOMY—Exports consist of wool, live animals, salt, hides, borax, tea and musk. But the yak is the core of the Tibetan economy. Its meat is the main staple of the diet, its milk is made into butter, which is the fuel for Tibetan lamps. Yak hair is woven into cloth, and shoes the North enclose high plateaus and deep valleys. Snow into utensils and yak dung, dried into stabs, is the fuel for cooking.

GOVERNMENT—After a long period of autonomy under nominal Chinese suzerainty, a new era began for Tibet with the Communist victory in China in 1949. In October 1950, a Chinese army marched into Tibet. A treaty forced on the Tibetans by the Communists in 1951 pledged Tibet autonomy with no change in the political position of the Dalai Lama, the traditional ruler. Land reform soon undermined the powers of a nation-wide peasant rebellion broke out followed by a nationwide revolt in 1959. The revolt was crushed and the Dalai Lama fled to India. The Panchen Lama, another traditional ruler, was ousted in 1964.

Last September, marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, Peking affirmed that Tibet was an inalienable part of Chinese territory and that the system of worshipping the Dalai Lama as a god-king "is now gone forever."

—everything else hinges on the capital of even a third-rate petty chief in India. For non-Buddhists it was the Potala that made Lhasa, "the farthest goal of all travel" and "worthy, full worthy, of all the honors and glories and romances with which the imagination of man it has been invested for so many years." But now the Potala, for all its massive magnificence, stands as

no more than a relic, the hollowed hub of a power, lay and spiritual, that is not only defunct but seems derided and impugned.

Modern Lhasa is like other towns of frontier China, wide streets with low, new buildings, avenues with shade trees about 15 years old, with enough traffic to require policemen at the crossroads but with so many horse carts and hand carts that the policemen seem irrelevant.

Sensible Goods in Stores
There are industries in the new Lhasa, and the department stores are stocked with the same variety of sensible and enjoyable goods as seem to be found in every corner of China. But for the Westerner, programmed from childhood with the sense of a Shangri-La beyond the Himalayas, it is the old Tibet that beckons first.

For the Buddhist, it was not the Potala that made Lhasa famous. That was, so to speak, a cross between the White House, the Pentagon, and St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Potala was a magnificent castle, redolent of color and fear but empty within, but for the fact that the Dalai Lama, the god-king, lived there when the season was not too inclement.

For the Buddhist the essential focus of pilgrimage, the holy of holies, lay in the Jorkang, a temple dating from the seventh century.

The Jorkang is only a mile or so from the Lhasa guest house, an easy walk for the visitor buoyed up from a session on the oxygen cylinder that stands by every bed. The approach to the temple seems to have cleared. Earlier travelers complained that the Jorkang could not be seen openly. But now its painted pillars and gleaming gilded cupolas are splendidly apparent from the road. The foreign visitor does not walk alone for long but collects first a convoy of children and then a crowd of all sorts of Tibetans, Chinese, young and

Tibet Visit Followed Long Effort to Get In

Neville Maxwell has been seeking admission to Tibet since he began visiting China in 1971.

In the early 1960's, when he was South Asia correspondent of The Times of London, he made repeated visits to the neighboring Himalayan state of Bhutan, which, culturally, is close kindred to pre-Communist Tibet.

Mr. Maxwell left full-time journalism in 1967, when he went to London University as a senior fellow to write the study of the Chinese-Indian boundary dispute published as "India's China War." Now with Oxford University, he is a visiting fellow at the Australian National University.

Mostly a Museum
The Jorkang now is little more than a museum, though one of unique splendor. Across its portals, where once pilgrims, progressing sometimes in endless prostrations like human caterpillars, made their devout way, stands now a railing fence. Its gate locked except for festival days. As recently as the early 1960's this was always crowded with pilgrims, making their offerings to the custodian monks and filing on through shadowed chapels to the inner sanctum and the glimpse of the Buddha that was their goal. Now it stands bright and empty, free of all reverence and awe. In the monasteries there are said to be still numerous monks, but there are none in the Jorkang and I have seen none in the streets.

But if there are no monks to be seen around the Jorkang, something else is also missing—the horde of beggars that always mustered there, mutilated, ill, old or hale, raising, as an earlier traveler noted, "piteous wailing, sticking out their tongues and stabbing the air with their upturned thumbs." It is said here now by Communist officials that nearly a

quarter of Lhasa's 30,000 population in the old days were beggars, and travelers' accounts give substance to that figure. The Jorkang was slightly damaged in the skirmishing in the revolt of 1959, and some of its interior was defaced. It is stated here, during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960's. Now it has been restored with painstaking care. Its murals of Buddha's saint and sadistic demons glow the little chapels around the courtyard, once thick with an array of butter lamps, china bowls, lesser idols and sadidly dimmed. In the small shrine, a single light bulb shows main courtyard where the traditional light bulb shows main essential Buddha sits. The



The New York Times/July 8, 1976

silken scarves, in like mere trinkets divine than the Tussaud's in London less lifelike.
The guardian veiled with gloom, faded smoke of butted with the stemmed from ruthlessness of Tism, must have indeed, are in full absurd.
The railing and locked gate may some life still in Jorkang for some it also might be more than any priceless relics w

Sudanese Drive to Round Up Supporters of Attempted Coup

By ERIC PACE
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, July 7—The Sudanese Government, jolted by last week's coup attempt, has been carrying out a sweeping police action against suspected plotters and residents, according to reports reaching Cairo.

The Sudanese Government press agency, Egyptian journalists here and others in touch with Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, reported dozens of arrests, interrogations of suspects in the capital area and the discovery of arms caches.

Fifty-four Sudanese figures reportedly were arrested. Among them, according to tomorrow's issue of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahrar, was Ali Mahmoud Hassanein, a lawyer and member of the ultra-conservative Moslem Brotherhood, who had been slated to become Prime Minister had the plotters overthrown President Nimeiry.

Meanwhile, newspapers and broadcasts both in the Sudan and here in Egypt continued their denunciations of Libya, accusing it of having planned the coup attempt of last Friday and of having infiltrated non-Arab mercenaries to carry it out. According to the Sudanese Government radio, the uprising was crushed in fighting that left 300 people dead and 300 wounded.

Libya Denies a Role
Yesterday, the Sudanese President, Gaafar al-Nimeiry, broke diplomatic relations with Libya.

A denial of any involvement in the plot was made by a Libyan official at an organization of African Unity meeting in Mauritius this week. The Libyan charged that President Nimeiry had engaged in "collusion with the United States both in Lebanon and against the Palestinian people." President Nimeiry has claimed that Libya's intention

Polish Party Paper Calls Farm System Backward

WARSAW, July 7 (Reuters)

Poles have been warned that their largely private small-plot farming structure has fallen as much as 15 years behind other Communist countries and 20 years behind those of Western nations.

Calling for a greater effort, the Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu wrote: "In one decade we must do what took others tens of years."

The article followed last month's worker strikes and protests that forced the Government to withdraw proposed food price increases.

Trybuna Ludu said that only 40 percent of Polish farms were mechanized and that the country was 15 years behind Czechoslovakia and East Germany, 10 years behind Romania and Bulgaria and 20 years behind such Western countries as France and Italy.

Poland is the only Communist country in Eastern Europe without dominant farm collectivization.

adidas from head to toe
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Ammons Heard in Private Pension Fund Investigation

By NICHOLAS M. HORROCK
Special to The New York Times

ON July 7 — Several senators and representatives have written to the Internal Revenue Service or publicly questioned its actions, why action had not been taken in an investigation under the 1974 Employee Retirement Income Security Act, which was passed to reform the handling of some pension and retirement funds. Sources close to the I.R.S. investigation said that the law did not cover abuses dating back a decade.

When the I.R.S. revoked the fund's tax-exempt status which is conducted by the fund's trustees, how to handle current pension payments. The I.R.S. has permitted million workers to deduct the contributions through Aug. 31, but what will happen after that remains in doubt.

The Labor Department, the I.R.S. and the Department of Justice have conducted or are conducting investigations of the fund, which has \$1.4 billion in assets. The Labor Department has issued subpoenas for Mr. Fitzsimmons, William Presser and six other unnamed trustees of the fund.

The investigations center on allegations that the fund has made undesirable loans that have not been repaid and loans that were made to persons involved with the fund itself.

S SUE

53 trucking associations, Pinter Bros. Inc., a Deer Park, L.I., trucking company, which filed a class-action suit on behalf of independent companies, charged that the union had contracted with Trucking Employers Inc. to bar motor carriers who had signed the national master freight agreement from subcontracting or interchanging freight with carriers who had not signed it.

The Long Island company, which has been struck by the Teamsters Union for more than two months, also charged that its locals not to bargain for contracts with truckers that did not sign and instead to "picket, strike and harass" them.

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properly report from the developer and does not obligate anything, prospective buyers of the offering nor the value, if any, of the property. A offering statement has been filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Pennsylvania and the Secretary of State has not yet passed upon the offering statement. A copy of the offering statement is available, upon request, at Essex (NYA-76-358)

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According to some critics of smoking, gases are part of the controversy too.

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No ordinary menthol cigarette can do it. But Fact can.

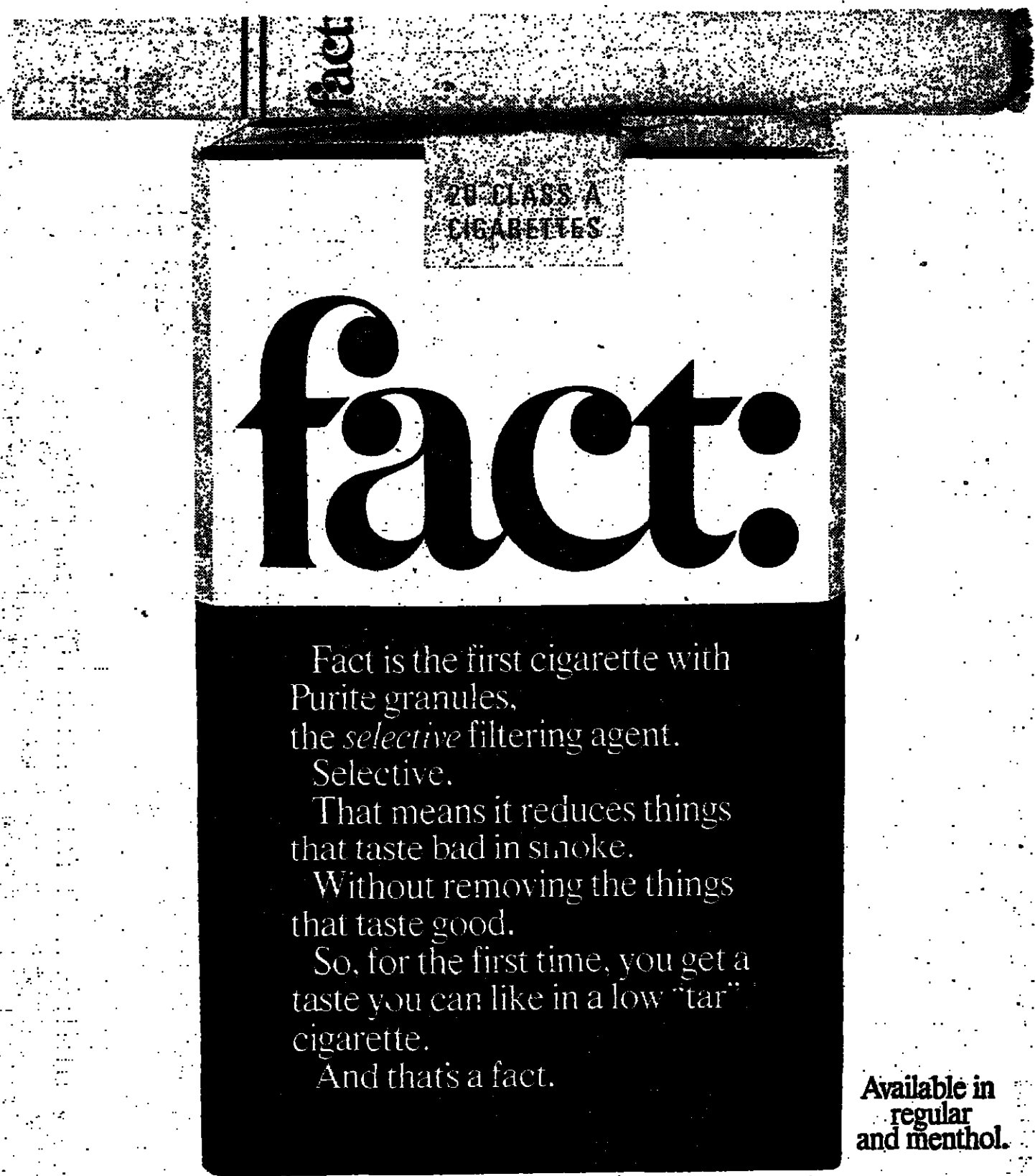
Fact is unique, the first cigarette with a revolutionary Purite filter. And Fact reduces gas concentrations at the same time it reduces 'tar' and nicotine.

Meaning you get low gas and low 'tar.' Together.

But that's not all.

Take a minute to read our pack. It tells you how Purite makes this the first low 'tar' menthol with good, rich taste.

And that's a Fact.



Available in regular and menthol.

Fact: The low gas, low 'tar'

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

Regular, 13 mg. "tar," 1.0 mg. nicotine; Menthol, 12 mg. "tar," 0.9 mg. nicotine, av. per cigarette, by FTC method.

F.B.I. Chief Admits Alert on Indians Lacked Proof

By PAUL DELANEY
Special to The New York Times

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 7 — Clarence M. Kelley, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acknowledged in court today that the bureau issued a nationwide alert about possible violence by American Indians over the July 4 holiday without proof that such events would occur.

Testifying in the trial of two Indians accused of killing two F.B.I. agents last year on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, Mr. Kelley defended the alert memorandum on the ground that "we're in the business, the profession, the occupation, of preventing violence."

The alert memorandum itself stated that information came from "a source with insufficient reliability, but in a position to have information."

The memorandum is an issue in the trial here because the defense contends that such alerts are provocative and create a climate for confrontations between law enforcement officers and Indians.

Mr. Kelley was subpoenaed by the defense and appeared under threat of contempt after failing to honor the subpoena yesterday.

He told the court that the F.B.I. was no longer engaged in its counterintelligence program, Operation Chaos, or any other form of illegal surveillance of Indian organizations and individuals.

Nevertheless, the alert memorandum said that a faction of the American Indian Movement known as "Dog Soldiers" and armed with M-16 rifles would blow up buildings, shoot policemen and tourists, take "action" against Mount Rushmore and

assassinate Gov. Richard F. Kneip of South Dakota.

Further, the bulletin named Charles Abourezk, 23-year-old son of Senator James Abourezk, Democrat of South Dakota, as a supplier of weapons to the Indians. Senator Abourezk strongly denied that his son, a student at a community college on the Pine Ridge Reservation, had been involved.

"It is not a fact, Mr. Kelley, that there is not one shred of proof in the hand of the F.B.I.?" William M. Kunstler, defense attorney, asked.

"I know of none," the F.B.I. director replied.

Mr. Kunstler then asked how law enforcement officials would respond to receipt of such information from the F.B.I.

"I think law enforcement has reached the stage in professional standards and performance that we are not stampeded and frightened into a defensive position, or build up fortifications and be repressive," Mr. Kelley answered.

"The information was informative, to alert them," he said. "It's not to be taken as truth, but to alert [somebody] to the possibilities."

Mr. Kelley lost his composure once, and the defense felt it was a plus for their side. Mr. Kunstler set a scenario of Pine Ridge's being an extremely violent community, with armed citizens afraid of strangers as well as F.B.I. and Bureau of Indian Affairs police. Mr. Kunstler pressed the director to acknowledge that agents were heavily armed.

There was reason to fear for agents' lives," Mr. Kelley said, his voice rising.

Mr. Kunstler said citizens had a right to protect themselves.

"I don't care who it is, if people are threatened they

have a right to protect themselves," Mr. Kelley commented. "Exactly, exactly," replied Mr. Kunstler, adding, "No more questions, your honor."

Mr. Kelley said at one time that 175 agents were involved in the investigation into the deaths of the agents. But he could not recall if the F.B.I. was ever involved in investigating the deaths of Indians, not even that of an Indian killed in the same incident.

Mr. Kelley's testimony was considered crucial by attorneys for the two defendants, Darrell Butler, 34 years old, of Rogue River, Ore., and Robert Robideau, 29, of Portland, Ore. United States District Judge Edward J. McManus agreed with this assessment and ordered Mr. Kelley's appearance.

Judge McManus also signed subpoenas for the appearance of Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, and Representative Otis G. Pike, Democrat of Suffolk County, who headed Congressional committees that investigated intelligence activities. Defense attorneys said those subpoenas had not yet been served.

The two defendants are charged in the deaths of Ronald A. Williams and Jack R. Collier during a shooting incident between agents and Indians June 26, 1975, at the Pine Ridge Reservation.

Also killed was Joseph Stumz, an Indian.

Earlier in the trial, witnesses said that the defendants had been at the scene, but no witness has testified that they shot the agents.

Cincinnati Police Chief Gets 4-Month Term, \$5,000 Fine

CINCINNATI, July 7 (UPI)—A four-month jail sentence and a \$5,000 fine has been imposed on the suspended Cincinnati police chief, Carl V. Goodin, for jury convictions of perjury and tampering with evidence.

The chief was sentenced yesterday afternoon in Hamilton County Common Pleas Court by Judge Gilbert Berman.

The judge meted out a 1-to-10 year Ohio penitentiary term

to Chief Goodin, 43 years old, but then suspended the sentence on condition that Mr. Goodin spend four months in the county jail and pay a \$2,500 fine on each of the two counts.

Judge Berman also handed down a 1-to-10 year prison term to a suspended police lieutenant, Richard K. Beyer, 44, the vice squad chief under Chief Goodin, but likewise suspended that sentence on condition that Lieutenant Beyer spend 30 days in jail and pay a total of \$1,000 in fines.

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Ambassador 8 yr	8.28	Georgi 88 pf	4.18	Beaths High & Dry	5.58	Bellows Club 86 yr	
Banquet's	8.98	Gilbey's 88 pf	4.78	Burnetts White Saffin	5.58	I.T.S. Brown 8 yr	
Bells 8 yr	8.28	Gardens 88 pf	4.88	Calvert	4.28	Jack Daniels	
Bells 12 yr	9.78	Majestic 88 pf	4.78	Fritschmann's	4.98	Early Times	
Black & White	8.48	Paper 88 pf	4.78	Gilbey	5.53	L.W. Harper 86 yr	
B & L	5.98	Sauvignon 88 pf	6.87	Gardens	5.53	Jim Beam	
Chivas Regal 12 yr	12.68	Sauvignon 100 pf	8.98	Seagrams	5.54	Old Crow	
Clan MacGregor	5.98	Wolfshmidt's 88 pf	4.98	Imported (all Qts.)		Old Forester 86	
Curry Sark	8.48	Wolfshmidt's 100 pf	5.33	Imported (all Qts.)		Old Grand-Dad 8	
Dewar's W.L.	8.98	Imported (all 4/5 Qts)		Beefeater	8.15	Wild Turkey 86	
Famous Grouse	8.98	Caravel 88 pf	5.97	Bombay	8.89	Wild Turkey 101	
Grants 8 yr	8.98	Finlandia 94.4 pf	6.98	Doonies	7.88		
House of Lords 10 yr	12.98	Polmos Wyborowa 88 pf	7.24	Coates Plymouth Gin	7.85		
House of Lords 15 yr	18.58	Polmos Wyborowa 100 pf	8.15	Lord & Barons	5.98		
House of Lords 20 yr	25.98	Stolichnaya 88 pf	7.24	Tanqueray	8.14		
House of Lords 25 yr	35.98	Stolichnaya 100 pf	8.15				

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Brand	Bottle	Case
Carson & Hedges	\$6.49	75.00
Scotch 86 pf Bot. in Scotland		
Stoberski Vodka 80 pf	3.99	47.98
"67" Gin 90 pf American	4.49	53.85
Lord & Barons Imported 94 pf	5.99	71.50
Old Joe Bourbon 86 pf Kentucky	5.29	63.45
"67" Club American Whiskey 86 pf	4.89	58.85

Blended Whisk

Bellows Partners Choice
Fritschmann's Preferred
Four Roses
Imperial
Schaefer Reserve
Seagram 7 Crown

Canadian

Canadian Mist
Canadian Club
MacIntoshes
Mark IV
Schaefer 8FC
Seagram Crown Royal
Seagram V.I.
Whitaker Supreme

GERMAN

Kabinett
Bismarck Kurpfalz 192
(Dachstein)
Dachstein Rose 1972 (Hof)
Ehrlich Langendol 1971 (E)
Ehrlich Kurpfalz 1969
(Friedrich)
Goldschmied Kurpfalz 971
(Eber)
Lautenthaler 1970 (Eber)
Oppenheimer Krotzenberg 15
(Garten)
Pavle 1971
Wahlener Sonnenrath 193
(H. Karpen)

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Chardonnay 1974	bottle	\$12.91
Petit Syrah 1971	bottle	6.30
Grenache 1971 Lot 1	bottle	7.20
Zinfandel 1973	bottle	4.50
Zinfandel 1971 SWEET	bottle	6.30
Zinfandel 1971 Late Harvest DRY	bottle	9.00
Zinfandel 1971 Late Harvest SWEET	bottle	9.00
Zinfandel 1971 Late Harvest ESSENCE	bottle	9.00

FROM WIRASSOU VINEYARDS OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

Pirot Chardonnay 1973	bottle	55.00	59.40
Chenin Blanc 1973	bottle	3.59	38.77
Canary Sauvignon 1972	bottle	3.59	38.77
Petite Syrah 1972	bottle	3.59	38.77
Zinfandel 1971 Harvest 1970	bottle	5.50	59.40
California Sauvignon 1973	bottle	6.85	73.98
SB Harvest 1970	bottle	3.18	34.45
Petite Syrah 1975	bottle	3.19	34.45
Chablis 1975	bottle	3.19	34.45

WORTHY VARIETIES FROM CALIFORNIA

Cabernet Sauvignon

Clos du Val 1973	bottle	4.99	52.00
Spring Mountain 1973	bottle	7.75	108.30
Freemark Abbey 1971	bottle	3.59	38.44
Robert Mondavi 1969 Unfiltered	bottle	12.50	132.50
Chappellet 1972	bottle	7.75	83.70
B.V. Private Reserve 1971	bottle	8.89	95.85
Sterling Vineyards 1970	bottle	6.59	71.17
Marysville 1971	bottle	10.95	118.25
Hells Coffers 1970	bottle	9.99	107.98
Steel 1965	bottle	29.00	

Zinfandel

Ridge 1973 Lyton Springs	bottle	5.98	64.50
Ridge 1973 Occidental	bottle	8.98	78.38
Ridge 1973 Geyserville	bottle	7.25	78.30
Calloway 1974	bottle	5.00	54.00
Creston 1973	bottle	3.59	43.00
Clos du Val 1973	bottle	8.49	70.10
Calville 1972	bottle	3.49	43.00

BOURGOGNE ROUGE

From E. & D. Moignon, Napa Valley, California

Aucy-Duresses 1971	bottle	5.07	54.98
*Beaune 1970	bottle	4.19	60.28
*Beaune 1971	bottle	4.49	62.38
*Chassagne (rouge) 1971	bottle	3.99	46.98
*Cote de Beaune 1971	bottle	6.59	71.50
Gevrey-Chambertin 1971	bottle	5.19	56.06
Morey St. Denis 1971	bottle	4.89	54.79
St. Julien 1971	bottle	3.99	44.88
*Volney 1970	bottle	5.15	57.65

BOURGOGNE BLANC

Pirot Chardonnay Macon 1974	bottle	\$1.99	\$22.50
Saint Veran 74 Est. Bot.	bottle	2.99	32.30
Chablis Valdespin 73 (Pere)	bottle	5.99	64.70
Chablis Valdespin 73 (Pere)	bottle	4.99	53.50
Chablis de Vire 73(Mauro)	bottle	3.99	43.73
Marsannay Charnes 73 (Guyon)	bottle	6.99	72.98
Pouilly-Fuissé 74 (Garnier)	bottle	3.99	43.98

BORDEAUX ROUGE ST. EMILION

Ausone 1967	bottle	\$13.99	165.00
Bonnet 1970	bottle	4.99	55.00
Chapel Blanc 1968	bottle	19.98	238.00
Clos Fouriel 1970	bottle	5.99	71.50
De Lussac 1970	bottle	3.79	44.98
Des Tours 1971	bottle	3.19	34.45
Figeac 1968	bottle	7.49	81.50
Figeac 1970	bottle	7.49	81.50
Figeac 1971	bottle	6.99	79.49
La Gaffeliere 1970	bottle	5.99	69.98
La Gaffeliere 1971	bottle	5.99	71.50
L'Angelus 1970	bottle	5.99	69.00
L'Angelus 1971	bottle	5.49	65.98
Las Gaudes Marillac 1970	bottle	3.49	38.58
Oliver 1971	bottle	5.99	71.50
Pavle 1970	bottle	5.99	63.88
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Brune Cantemerle 1968	bottle	7.99	88.00
Lascombes 1971	bottle	5.79	65.00
Palmer 1967	bottle	9.79	116.00
Palmer 1968	bottle	8.79	78.00
Palmer 1970	bottle	3.39	37.50
Rausan 1970	bottle	6.39	74.50
Rausan Segle 1967	bottle	6.49	78.00
Rausan Segle 1970	bottle	7.99	98.00
Rausan Segle 1971	bottle	6.49	78.00
St. Julien	bottle		
Baycheville 1967	bottle	7.99	91.00
Baycheville 1968	bottle	4.99	58.00
Baycheville 1971	bottle	5.39	73.50
Ducru Beaucaillou 1964	bottle	9.99	118.00
Ducru Beaucaillou 1970	bottle	8.99	108.00
Graud Larose 1970	bottle	5.99	71.50
Langoie Barton 1971	bottle	3.99	43.10
Leoville Barton 1967	bottle	5.99	64.70
Leoville Barton 1970	bottle	5.99	64.70
Leoville Lascaux 1970	bottle	7.99	91.00
Leoville Poyfere 1970	bottle	7.49	86.00
Talbot 1970	bottle	5.99	69.98
Talbot 1971	bottle	5.79	66.98

BORDEAUX HALF BOTTLES

Ducru Beaucaillou 1968	bottle	2.99	38.00
La Mission Haut Brion 1968	bottle	4.49	58.00
Lafite 1968	bottle	9.99	118.00
Nahat 1970	bottle	2.99	38.00
Talbot 1961	bottle	6.99	108.00
Tyquem 1968	bottle	9.99	118.00

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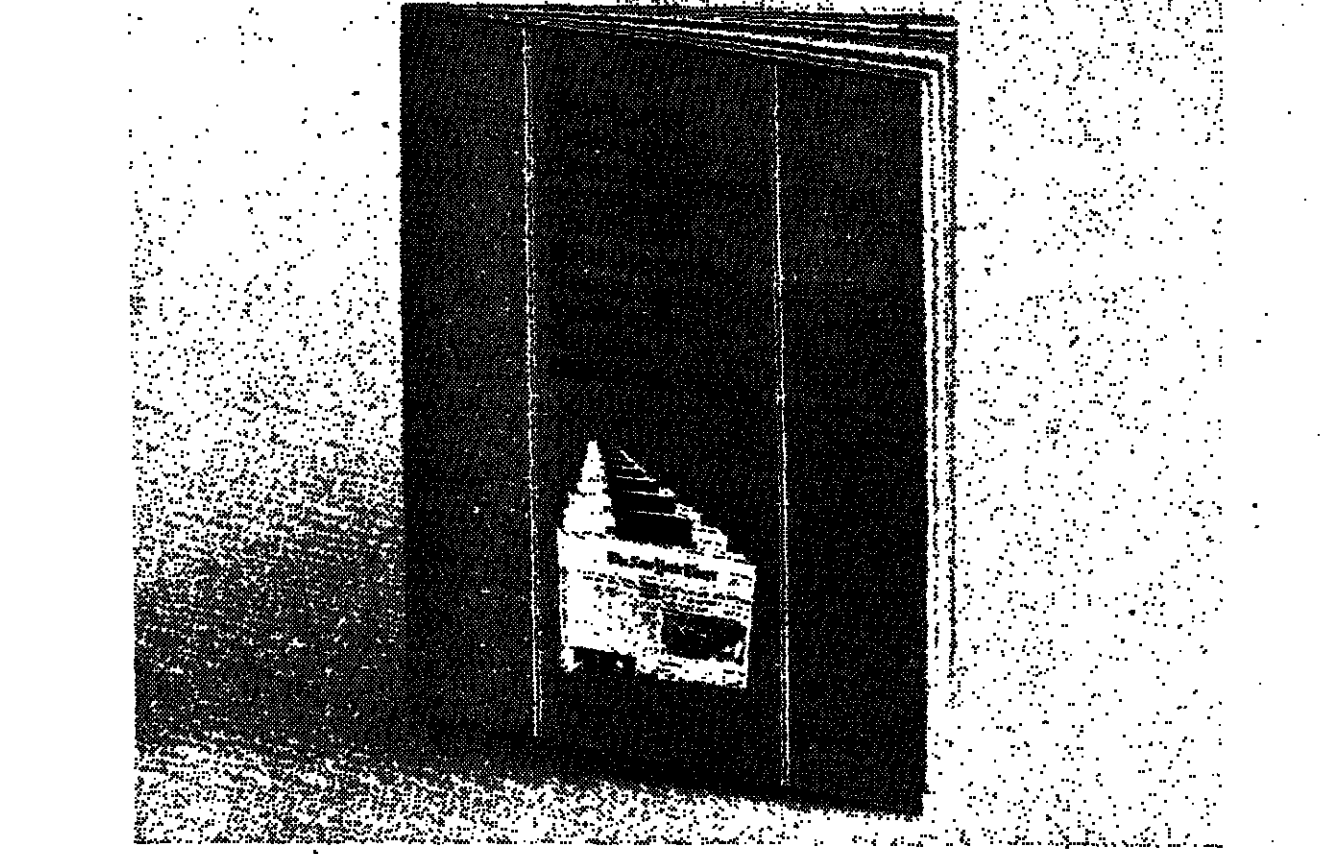
Bottle	\$1.99
Case	\$23.50

FROM CALIFORNIA

Almaden Blanc de Blancs 1973	bottle	3.99	38.98
Korbel Brut	bottle	3.99	38.98
Korbel Natural	bottle	3.99	38.98
Korbel Brut	bottle	3.99	38.98
Korbel Soler Trocken	bottle	3.99	38.98
Schlossberg Blanc de Blancs	bottle	3.99	38.98

FROM FRANCE

Jean du Plessis (Cuvée)	bottle	3.99	38.98
Perrier Jouet Brut N.V.	bottle	3.99	38.98
Perrier Jouet Brut 1969	bottle	3.99	38.98
Charles Heidsieck Reims 64	bottle	3.99	38.98
Brut Ackerman Rose (Cuvée)	bottle	3.99	38.98



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Bicentennial Windfall for Ford

W. APPLE Jr. was able to do on Sunday, teaching the lessons of the American past and the goals of the American future, functioning as a symbol of national unity, presiding, in effect, at the Federal birthday party.

Sincerity and Modesty

If his speech at Philadelphia lacked the power and the insight of Thomas Jefferson, the Founding Father most vividly associated with the Bicentennial, it was among Mr. Ford's more effective presentations, largely free of the banality and the stumbling delivery that have marked much of his campaign oratory.

"Liberty is a living flame to be fed, not a dead ashes to be revered, not even in a Bicentennial year," he said in Philadelphia. "It is fitting that we ask ourselves hard questions that have marked much of his campaign oratory."

It all fitted nicely with the picture Mr. Ford has tried to project of himself and his Presidency—as a sincere and human endeavor, devoted to unity rather than confrontation, modest enough not to claim to have all the answers or the resources to provide all the solutions.

Thus, although he said nothing overtly political, the political content was inescapable.

"The hardest part of winning over the uncommitted delegates," conceded a Reagan staff member, "is getting them to abandon the President. They're perfectly willing to turn their backs on Jerry Ford, but they find it hard to snub a President—that man who spoke for the whole country on our 200th birthday. I think Sunday was one of his best days in months."

In a little-noticed episode, the President Ford Committee saw to it that the point was not lost on one key bloc of uncommitted delegates—the holdouts in New York State.

Like businessmen wooing prospects with tickets to the hot Broadway show of the moment, Ford operatives provided seats on the flight deck of the U.S.S. Forrestal—the best available point for viewing Operation Sail—for at least seven of the New York delegates.

Roger C. R. Morton, the chairman of the President Ford Committee, told Andrew J. Glass of the Cox Newspapers on Sunday that 15 delegates, including some from New Jersey, were on the Forrestal. But he amended that figure today through a spokesman.

Tonight, at the President's state dinner for Queen Elizabeth II of England, another major Bicentennial event, a political note intruded quietly. Among the Administration officials, Congressional leaders, show-business personalities and journalists on the guest list was the name of Clark M. DeLoach, chairman of the pivotal Mississippi delegation to the national convention, which at the moment favors Mr. Reagan.

Would a delegate sell his vote for a better view of the tall ships? Hardly. But Mr. Ford's ability to provide it, like his own participation in the major events of the day, added to his aura of legitimacy and authority, which remains his best hope of combating Mr. Reagan's nerve and ideological intensity in their final battle for nomination.

'HIDDEN' BACKERS OF FORD TURN UP

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

the uncommitted, 13 are known to lean to Mr. Ford.

The competition for delegates has become so intense that an uncommitted Manhattan delegate, Ralph DeBlasio, who is leaning to the President, successfully petitioned the Ford campaign committee for three highly prized tickets to the USS Forrestal reviewing stand for Operation Sail last Sunday.

"They were for V.I.P.'s, and I'm a V.I.P. now," said Mr. DeBlasio, the Greenwich Village Republican district leader.

Richard M. Rosenbaum, the New York Republican state chairman and Vice President Rockefeller's chief political agent in the state, has been mounting the most pressure on behalf of the President.

He in turn has been courted

by the Ford Administration with various Cabinet officials and an invitation to last evening's state dinner for Queen Elizabeth at the White House.

Mr. Rosenbaum has been using the argument that the party cannot reject an incumbent President, and that Mr. Ford would be a stronger candidate in New York than would Ronald Reagan and thus be of greater help—or less damaging—to local Republican candidates for Congress and the Legislature.

An unspoken pressure on the uncommitted delegates is party loyalty and the desire to go along with the overwhelming majority of the New York delegates, who are backing the President.

The Rosenbaum arguments are apparently working among most of the uncommitted delegates. Now considered to be eligible for delegates in his direction are the six delegates in two Suffolk Congressional Districts, three in Brooklyn and three in Amsterdam, Scotia and Oswego.

The three pro-Ford delegates in Suffolk County, party and appointments with various public officials widely agreed that six delegates in two districts would join a seventh, Mr. Reagan. Sources ready leaning to Mr. Ford. The predictions were supported by the canvass of the delegates, using a general ledger to Mr. Ford.

In Scotia, a Schenectady suburb, a previously uncommitted delegate, H. Richard Lewis, chairman of the county Board of Representatives, said that he was supporting Mr. Ford. Earlier, his county leader, Edward Cammarota, said he favored the President, and that Mr. Lewis had told him he was leaning to Mr. Ford.

The shifts left as still uncommitted delegate, J. Gregory Merriam, the Oswego County chairman. He said that R. Flynn of Queens, City Councilman Frank J. Biondillo of Staten Island, State Senator Fred J. Eckert and James HeWhite, both of Rochester, and Leonard P. Markert Jr. of Manlius. All but Mr. Wilson and Mr. Flynn had been counted as proxy supporters of Mr. Ford at the May meeting, but said in interviews that they were uncommitted.

"Some of those Reagan people are pretty hot," he said.

Wallace Will Address Convention on Tuesday

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 7 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace will address the Democratic National Convention Tuesday night on "Government Reform and Business Accountability," Wallace aides said today.

Mr. Wallace is expected to sound his familiar warnings concerning growing Federal bureaucracy and will also touch on the relationship between business and government, aides said.

Mr. Wallace's press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, said that the Alabama Governor had been invited to speak by the Democratic national chairman, Robert S. Strauss, and by Jimmy Carter, the apparent Presidential nominee.

Mr. Wallace, whose own Presidential campaign was smashed by Carter victories in Southern primaries, does not plan to have his name placed in nomination at the convention.

Dees Asks Funds to Study Transition

LEN WEAVER Jr. Presidential or Vice Presidential candidate."

Morris Dees, general counsel of the Committee for Jimmy Carter, told a commission hearing that the Democratic candidate might want to begin studying transition activities between the Ford Administration and his before the election, when Federal funds for that purpose first become available.

\$200,000 Spending Seen

Mr. Dees said that a candidate "should not be discouraged from undertaking pre-election transition studies, the purpose of which is not to further his election but rather to facilitate an orderly transfer of power if he wins." He estimated Mr. Carter might spend up to \$200,000 on such studies.

In 1963, Congress provided that a non-incumbent candidate who won the election could receive up to \$900,000 to meet the cost of organizing and staffing his Administration between his election and inauguration.

In campaign law amendments enacted last May, Congress exempted legal and accounting costs necessary to comply with the law from candidates' spending ceilings for the primary elections. Logically, Mr. Dees argued, they should also fall outside the general election ceiling and the accompanying subsidy.

Deadline on Expenses

Under the present law, general election subsidy money cannot be used for any campaign expense incurred after Dec. 2, a month after the election. Mr. Dees said that the Carter campaign would probably not finish paying its bills and balancing its books for another six months and would need money to continue that process, which would have to come from private contributions.

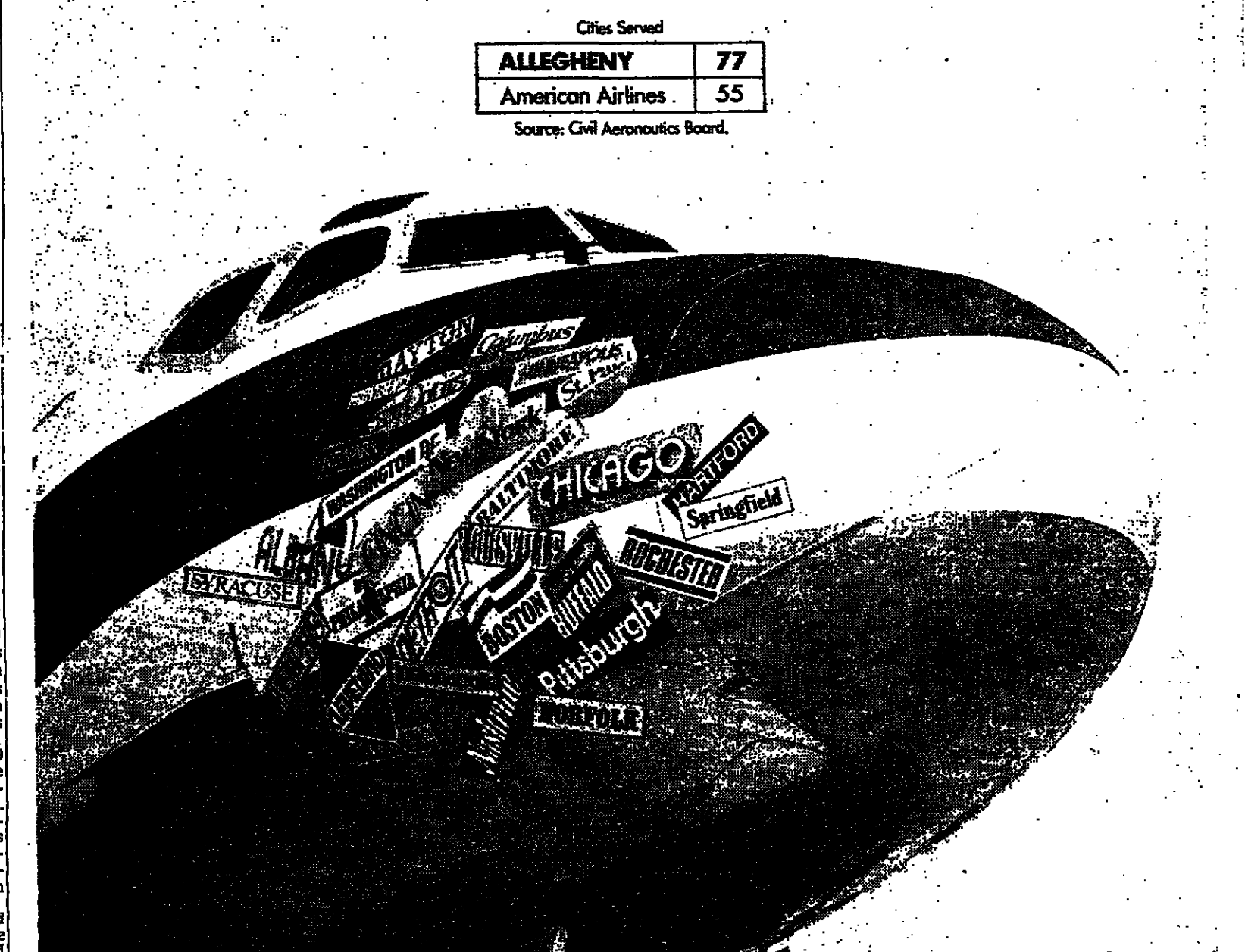
Mr. Gilbert supported all the Carter requests and added the suggestion that private donations be used to finance travel abroad by candidates.

The hearing was held to consider a new 20-page commission regulation setting out guidelines for the general election. It will be submitted in final form to Congress later this summer and go into effect automatically 30 working days later unless disapproved by either house.

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7:50a (N)*	9:00a	8:25a*	9:26a (N)
9:40a (L)*	10:52a	12:00p*	1:03p (L)
10:15a (N)*	11:25a	1:00p*	2:14p (L)
1:45p (L)*	2:57p	2:00p*	3:03p (L)
3:05p (I)*	4:20p	3:40p*	4:43p (L)
3:45p (L)*	4:57p	3:47p*	5:00p (I)
5:18p (L)*	6:30p	4:31p*	5:32p (N)
5:45p* (I)	7:58p	5:00p*	6:05p (L)
5:45p (N)*	6:52p	5:40p*	7:45p (I)
6:58p (L)*	8:10p	7:05p*	8:09p (N)
7:20p (N)*	8:30p	8:00p*	9:03p (L)
7:48p (I)*	9:00p	8:05p*	9:09p (N)
9:50p (I)*	11:05p	9:10p*	10:10p (L)

*Nonstop. *DC-9-50 Comfort Cabin* service. Certain weekend exceptions. (L) = LaGuardia. (N) = Newark. (I) = JFK.

Milwaukee Integration Plan Approved

MILWAUKEE—A desegregation plan for Milwaukee's public schools was approved today by a federal judge and is to take effect in September.

The plan is largely voluntary, but includes provisions for involuntary transfers through random selection or by lot.

Even with this provision, the plan places a greater burden on black students than white. It calls for the assignment of 8,000 black students to schools outside their neighborhoods, either voluntarily or involuntarily, while only about 2,600 white students would be assigned outside their neighborhoods.

The attorneys for the plaintiffs in the desegregation case, Lloyd Barbee and Irvin Charne, complained about this "disproportionate burden" in their report to Judge Reynolds, but said that overall the plan appeared to meet the judge's goals.

Judge Reynolds ruled Jan. 19 that Milwaukee schools were segregated and ordered an integration plan to be drawn up. He also appointed John A. Gronowski, former United States Postmaster General and Ambassador to Poland, to act as special master in getting the plan written and approved.

The new plan was developed by School Superintendent Lee R. McMurrin and was approved by Mr. Gronowski yesterday.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM FOUND IN VOTER POLL

None of the three leading Presidential candidates today engendered the personal enthusiasm of voters that other leading contenders for the office since 1960 did, the Gallup Poll reported yesterday.

In the current survey, the expected Democratic candidate, Jimmy Carter, was given a "highly favorable" rating by 25 percent of voters nationwide, while President Ford and Ronald Reagan each received a "highly favorable" rating by 22 percent.

By comparison, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was rated "highly favorable" by 47 percent and 65 percent of voters in his successful Presidential campaigns in 1952 and 1956. John F. Kennedy had a 41 percent high rating in 1960; President Johnson had a 59 percent high rating in 1964; Richard M. Nixon had 28 and 40 percent high ratings in 1968 and 1972, respectively.

The results reported yesterday are based on personal interviews with 1,543 adults, 18 years of age and older.

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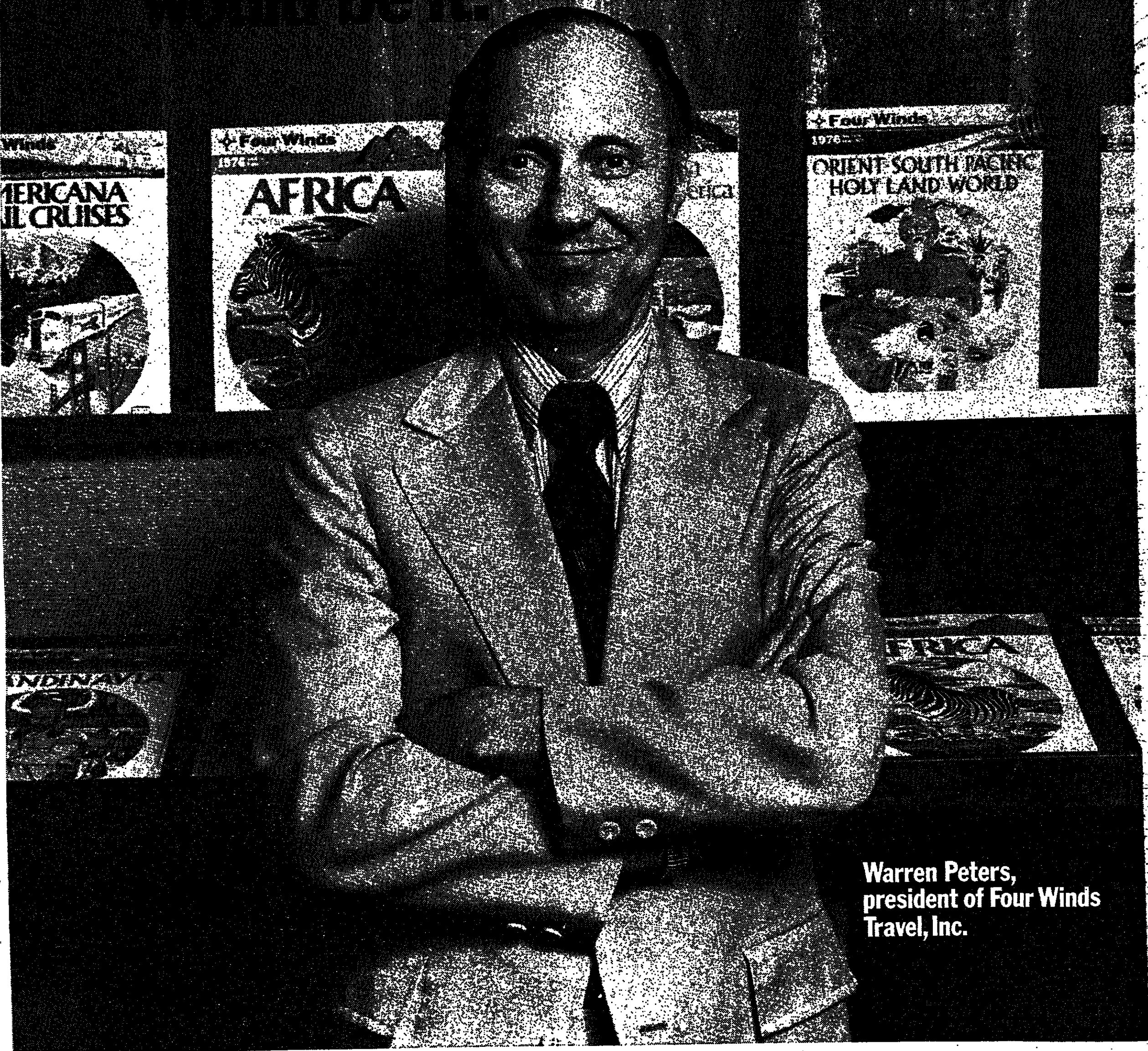
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"The Times's large travel agent readership is another plus. Since The Times Travel section is the definitive travel information source for their customers, travel agents *must* read it. It's more valuable to them than all the travel trade publications combined.

"There is no doubt that without the access The Times provides to the entire travel market, we couldn't have started our business, nor could we have stayed in business."

The New York Times

ACESHIP 2d Viking Landing Site Causing Doubts

LYUT LAB

Transfer to aft and May 3 Months

K. SIMPLER

Two Soviet pilots their craft to a safe with the orbiting station, then ation for what experts believe of up to three

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ir Workers Engine Plant

Mich., July 7, 400 automobile Chrysler Coral Trenton en- y in a dispute onditions. elations official d that the local

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PASADENA, Calif., July 7 (UPI)—Scientists directing the Viking 1 mission to Mars discovered today that their alternate landing site appeared to be rougher than expected and considered whether to postpone the landing for a second time.

A radar scan of the landing area in Mars's "northwest territory," using the 1,000-foot dish antenna at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, indicated that the site is much rougher than the average Mars terrain, according to Jim Martin, the project director.

The landing was scheduled for July 17. The landing was originally scheduled for the Fourth of July as part of the Bicentennial festivities. It was postponed when photographs beamed back to earth by Viking 1 showed that the primary landing site was gouged with canyons and channels that appeared to be the beds of long-vanished rivers and that would have made a landing extremely hazardous.

The scientists then chose the alternate site to the northwest, which they called the "northwest territory," and which appeared in photographs to resemble a group of sand dunes.

But Viking's cameras cannot pick out objects less than the size of a football field. The radar scan cannot indicate any specific threatening features, such as cliffs or gullies.

"The radar just shows it as rough, much rougher than the average Mars terrain, and it's causing them concern," a spokesman at the laboratory said.

Another Site The scientists shifted their attention to another alternate site, the "west-northwest territory," about 200 miles from the first alternate, "which ap-

pears about half as rough as the northwest territory," the spokesman said.

The three sites are in the Chryse, or "golden plain," area of Mars.

The spacecraft will detach a section carrying a nuclear-powered laboratory designed to search for microorganisms or other evidence of life. The landing section will descend by parachute and rocket to the Martian surface.

The craft has a 99.7 percent chance of coming to rest in the chosen landing ellipse, an area 149 miles long and 62 miles across at its widest point. The chosen ellipse is "the least unfavorable site," according to James Hutts of the orbiter imaging team.

Baltimore Laying Off Police And Starting Hiring Freeze

BALTIMORE, July 7 (AP)—The Baltimore Police Department will lay off 102 recently hired officers and begin an immediate hiring freeze, according to a department spokesman.

The cutbacks are being made to save \$1.9 million needed to balance the department's budget for the 1977 fiscal year.

According to the spokesman, the layoffs will go into effect July 15. Coupled with the monthly attrition rate of 20 more officers, the 3,100 man force will be reduced by 222 officers by the end of the year.

Dennis Hill, the police commissioner feels by doing this there will be no impact on the street immediately—no shortage on the street until after the first of the year.

Astronauts Wanted; Women, Minorities Are Urged to Apply

HOUSTON, July 7 (UPI)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today that applications for new astronauts to work on the upcoming space shuttle program would be accepted until June 30, 1977, and women and members of minority groups were more than welcome to apply.

The agency said at least 15 pilot candidates and 15 mission specialist candidates would be selected to report to the Johnson Space Center on July 1, 1978, for two years of training and evaluation.

"NASA is committed to an affirmative action program with a goal of having qualified minorities and women among the newly selected astronaut candidates. Therefore, minority and women candidates are encouraged to apply," NASA said in a release.

A NASA spokesman, Bob Gordon, said the agency expected no problems if a woman made the astronaut team for the first time.

"The space shuttle has been designed to accommodate women astronauts," Mr. Gordon said. "The waste management system is the only problem really, and that has been designed for both males and females."

NASA requires that pilot applicants have a bachelor's degree in engineering, physical science or mathematics and at least 1,000 hours pilot time.

The agency prefers that applicants have high-performance jet aircraft and test-flight experience. No flight experience is necessary for the mission specialist candidates.

The last group of astronauts was selected in August, 1969. Seventy-three pilots and scientists have been selected for the program since it began in 1959.

The space shuttle is a reusable craft that will return to earth and land like an airplane after completing a mission. The first test flights for the craft are scheduled to begin next spring.

Jersey Man Shot to Death

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 7 (AP)—Mark Arnold, 24 years old, was shot and killed in his apartment here yesterday by two men whom he apparently knew, the police said.

Mr. Arnold's wife, Jacqueline, said she was in the bedroom when she heard a knock on their door. She said her husband left someone in and an argument ensued, during which, she told the police, she heard her husband say, "I don't have any money." She then heard a gunshot, she said. The assailants fled.

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FALL SEMESTER COMMENCES: Sept. 1—Poughkeepsie

Sept. 2—White Plains

Sept. 4—New York City

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Jersey Is Called a Leader In Protection of Shoreline

TRENTON, July 7 (UPI)—Environmental Commissioner David J. Bardin says that a series of interim guidelines puts New Jersey among the leaders in protecting its shoreline while allowing for orderly development.

"I am told that New Jersey has gone further than any other state so far in putting down in writing . . . guidelines for the bulk of projects subject to regulations under the Coastal Area Facility Review Act," Mr. Bardin said yesterday.

He said the interim guidelines would be in effect until 1977, when he expects the department to have a master plan completed. The guidelines are designed to regulate development and to discourage building in certain areas of the Jersey Shore.

Mr. Bardin said the rules would be used by the Division of Marine Services in reviewing applications for major construction projects under the coastal act, which regulates housing, energy and industrial development proposals for 1,376 square miles of shore from Raritan Bay in Monmouth County to Cape May, and on the Delaware River side up to the Delaware Memorial Bridge.

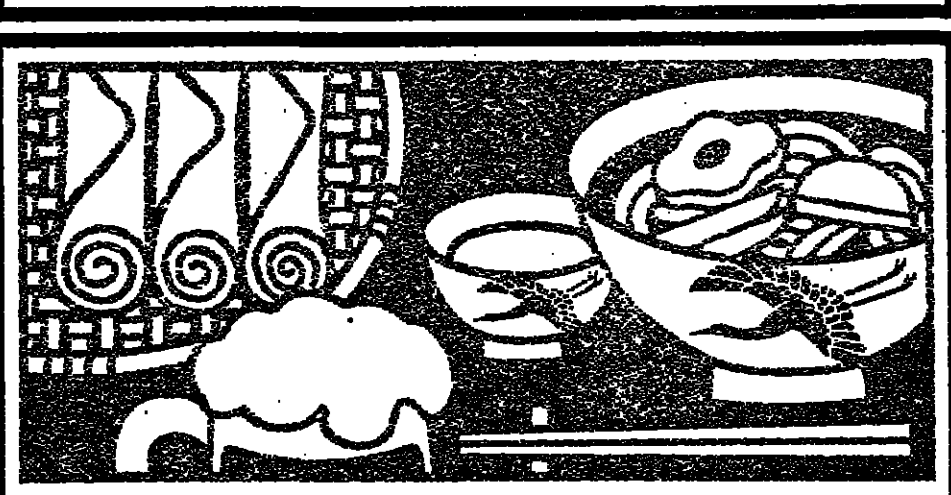
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Advertisement for BFO clothing store. Features 'Our 365 Day Sale!', 'Impeccably Tailored, Summerweight SUITS', 'SPORT COATS and CLASSIC BLAZERS', 'SLACKS', and 'LEISURE SUITS'. Includes a calendar graphic and a photo of a man in a suit.

Large vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, partially obscured and mostly illegible. Includes the word 'Medium' at the top.

Wealthy Rancher Questioned in Bomb Slaying of Phoenix Reporter

By ROBERT LINDSEY
Special to The New York Times

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 6—A multimillionaire rancher, businessman and political contributor has been questioned here for his connection with the investigation of the slaying of Don Bolles, a reporter for The Arizona Republic.

Mr. Bolles died June 13 of injuries he received in the bombing of his car on June 2. John Harvey Adamson, a 32-year-old racing dog owner, has been ordered to stand trial in a slaying Sept. 2 for Mr. Bolles's death. He has pleaded not guilty to the charge. At Mr. Adamson's preliminary hearing, a witness testified that Mr. Adamson had boasted that he would receive \$10,000 for the bombing, and that unspecified people had wanted Mr. Bolles killed.

From the beginning of the inquiry, police officials have maintained that their investigation would eventually lead to a conspiracy involving others besides Mr. Adamson.

The latest prominent figure to be questioned by the Phoenix police is Kemper Marley Sr., a 70-year-old rancher and businessman, one of the state's largest private land owners, its largest wholesale liquor dealer, and the largest contributor to the 1974 election campaign of Arizona's Democratic Governor, Raul Castro. Mr. Marley donated \$19,000 to the campaign, and a daughter gave \$5,000.

contractor, Max A. Dunlap, met with Neal Roberts, a Phoenix lawyer and friend of Mr. Adamson, shortly after the June 2 bombing and discussed how to raise \$25,000 to finance Mr. Adamson's legal defense, even though he had not yet been arrested for the murder. Mr. Roberts asserts that Mr. Dunlap agreed to raise the money, but Mr. Dunlap denies this.

Subsequently Mr. Dunlap, who is 47, said that since he was 12 years old, he had been "raised almost like a son" by Mr. Marley, and that Mr. Marley had sponsored him in a number of business ventures. He said Mr. Marley had lent him more than one million dollars to help finance developments along the Colorado River near Lake Havasu City. He also said that he was a friend of Mr. Adamson.

Detectives investigating the killing said that Mr. Dunlap told them that he paid Mr. Adamson between \$5,000 and \$6,000 on June 10, but did not explain why. A detective said

that Mr. Dunlap asserted the money had been dropped off on the driveway of his home at 6:30 A.M. the same day. He said \$3,500 of the money was in \$100 bills, and that he then had the money changed into bills of smaller denomination.

"For Machinery"

Police Department sources have also asserted that when they interviewed Mr. Marley, he acknowledged to them that he paid \$5,000 to Mr. Dunlap "some time in June," but said that the money was to be used to replace "some broken machinery."

The Phoenix police have associated Mr. Marley with Fred Porter Jr., the financially struggling son of a well-to-do Phoenix merchant family, who, according to the police, has acknowledged that he met with Mr. Bolles on the morning he was killed.

Mr. Porter, saying that he had expected the dog racing track monopolies shared by the Ramcorp Metals Corporation (formerly the Empire Cor-

poration of Buffalo, and the Funk Family of Arizona to be broken up by the State Legislature, has acknowledged that he approached Mr. Marley while the multimillionaire was the nominee for the racing commission about investing in a dog track. Mr. Porter asserted that he got tentative interest from Mr. Marley in the venture.

In a byproduct of the Bolles investigation, Moose Berger, the Maricopa County prosecutor, submitted his resignation today. Earlier, he had been bypassed in the Bolles investigation when William Schafer 3d, assistant state attorney general, was appointed special prosecutor for the case.

Mr. Berger had been under pressure to quit from some members of his staff since The New York Times published excerpts of a tape-recorded conversation between a Phoenix detective and a senior official of the prosecutor's office last month.

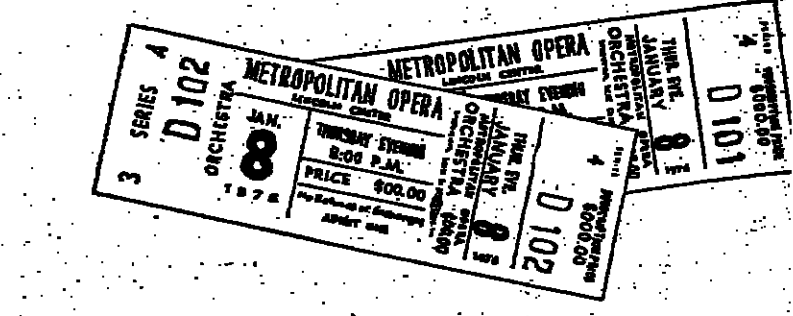
According to a transcript of

the conversation, the official, in responding to police complaints that the office had not aggressively prosecuted land fraud and other kinds of white-collar crimes, attributed the lack of action to pressure from a powerful coalition of Phoenix businessmen and political leaders. The detective also accused the married prosecutorial official of having had an affair with a secretary employed by two corporations deeply involved in land fraud, and having been blackmailed by the companies as a result.

Earlier, shortly after Mr. Bolles died, the Legislature voted to end so-called "blind trusts," a legal device permitting investors to conceal their ownership of land. Investigators said such secrecy had been a major factor in land frauds in the state, which they estimated have bilked Americans out of \$500 million in the last decade.

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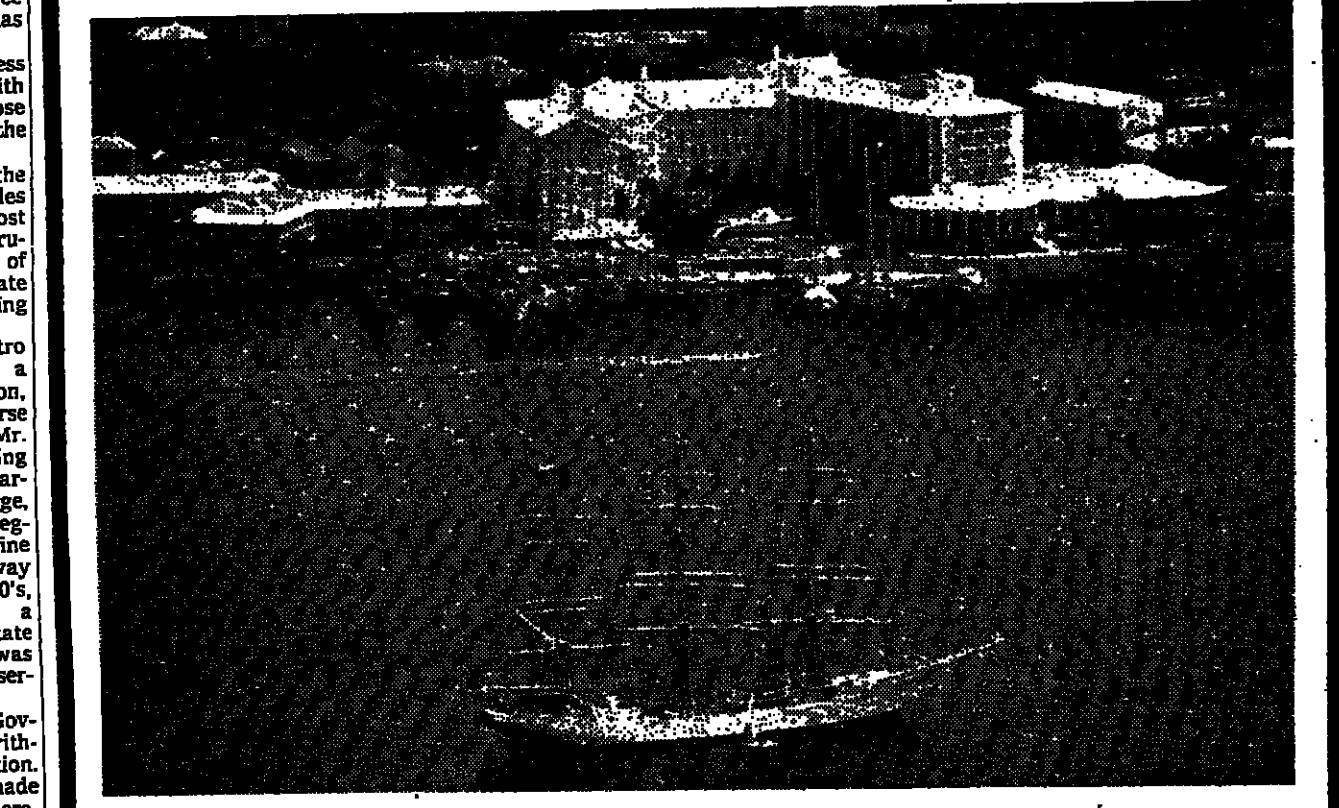
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No Evidence Found

Mr. Marley, who came with a lawyer for his questioning at the Police Department, has denied any connection with the Bolles case. The police emphasize that he is one of many people who have been interviewed, and that no evidence linking him to the crime has been established.

Mr. Marley has had business and personal relationships with a number of people whose names have come up in the police investigation.

Mr. Marley had been the subject of several articles written by Mr. Bolles, the most recent of which was instrumental in the rancher's loss of a seat on the powerful State Racing Commission, according to legislative sources here.

In January, Governor Castro nominated Mr. Marley to a vacancy on the commission, which regulates dog and horse racing. However, in March, Mr. Bolles wrote an article tracing legal difficulties in Mr. Marley's past, including a charge, and a later acquittal, of allegedly stealing a truck engine when he was a truck engine commissioner during the 1940's, and the appointment of a brother to a job on the State Fare Commission when he was a member, among other assertions.

Following this publicity, Governor Castro sought to withdraw Mr. Marley's nomination. But an arrangement was made with legislative leaders whereby Mr. Marley was confirmed "as a matter of pride," and he resigned the job seven days later.

According to Police Department sources and investigative reports by The Arizona Republic, which were independently verified, a well-to-do building

A U.S. JUDGE RULES ON LOCKHEED DATA

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP)—Assurances of immunity from prosecution will be required before depositions from three officials of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation concerning payoffs to Japanese officials are submitted to the Tokyo Government, a Federal judge here has ruled.

Judge Warren Ferguson of United States District Court said yesterday that he did not consider an offer of immunity from Prime Minister Takeo Miki of Japan to be sufficient because Mr. Miki's assurance might not be valid under the Japanese Constitution.

Japanese authorities are seeking depositions concerning Lockheed payoffs from A. Carl Kotchian, the company's former chief executive, and two former company representatives in Japan, A. H. Elliot and John Chutter.

Their depositions are to be used in the trial of Yoshio Kodama, who is accused of having failed to report \$1.5 million he allegedly received from Lockheed to spur aircraft sales to the Japanese Government and in further investigations of the scandal.

TOKYO July 7 (AP)—Prosecutors investigating alleged Lockheed payoffs in Japan today arrested a director of Nippon Airways today. Koichi Fujiwara, 48 years old, was charged with having violated the foreign-exchange control law.

Police Officer Suspended

Police Officer Beverly Gordon-Somers was suspended without pay Tuesday following her arrest in Ellenville, N.Y., on a charge of possession of marijuana. She also faces a charge of having failed to report her arrest to the Communications Division of the New York Police Department. Officer Gordon-Somers has been with the department since 1969 and was assigned to the Youth Aid Division.

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UNION GIVES... ERA... SOMETHING... SING...

alter eade theatres... AT'S RINMENT... NIPIQUE... D GUN... IMEN... BY DEATH... FESTIVAL... RADA... BO... OSIT... TURN... HE... MEN...

Experimental Jazz: By Various Groups Fills Studio Rivbea... Studio Rivbea, at 24 Bond Street, is presenting another of its 10-day jazz festivals. Two groups are performing each evening through Saturday, with two saxophonists, Marion Brown and Charles Tyler, appearing tonight. Jazz at Rivbea is more experimental than most of the music heard at the Newport Jazz Festival, but the groups are carefully chosen and the level of musicianship is consistently very high. On Tuesday, New Delta Ahkri performed several intriguing compositions by the group's leader, Leo Smith. Mr. Smith is a trumpet player who was born in the Mississippi Delta and became a leading light of the Chicago jazz community in the 1960's. His music reflects these roots. It is thoughtful, with themes appearing in the middle of improvisations and solos growing out of themes, in the manner of much new jazz from the Middle West. And it retains the emotional immediacy of Mississippi blues, especially when Mr. Smith and the group's saxophonist, Oliver Lake, engage in energetic musical conversations. A quartet led by Arthur Blythe also performed at Studio Rivbea on Tuesday. Mr. Blythe wrests a huge, penetrating sound from his alto saxophone. He plays quite freely in terms of harmony, but he uses the rhythmic content of his compositions as rigorously as more conventional improvisers use chord sequences. With the disciplined power of an extraordinary drummer, Steve Reid, behind him, Mr. Blythe creates a strong, deliberate brand of jazz. ROBERT PALMER

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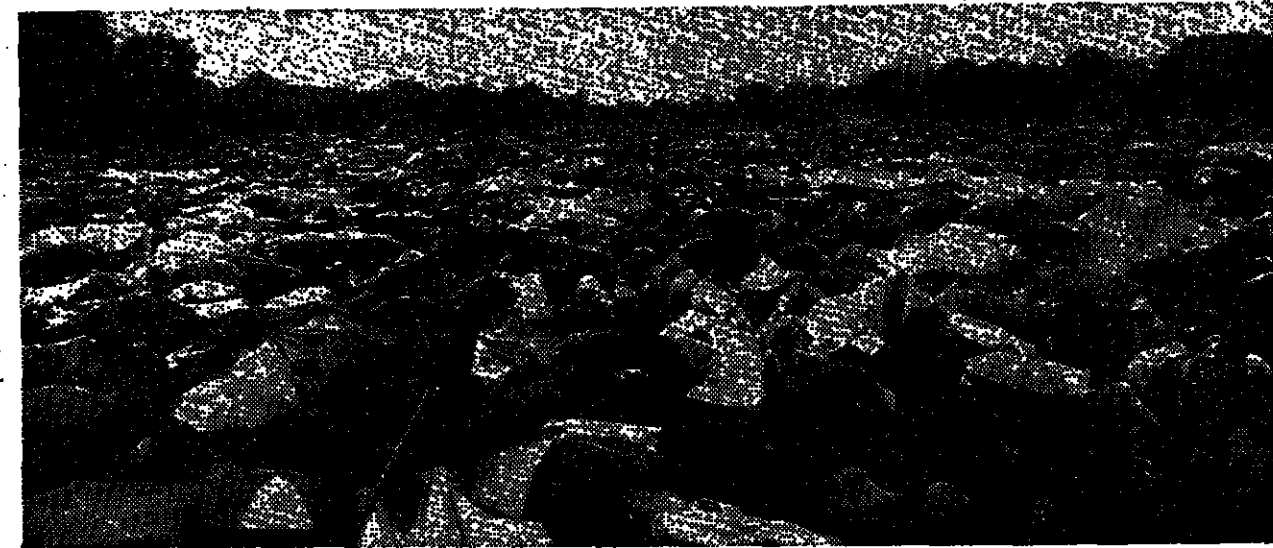
Gene Shalit, NBC-TV "The wittiest mystery movie in years" Murder by Death

IT'S A WONDERFUL LIFE ENTERTAINMENT Part 2 Red Carpet Theatres

Jefferson Starship Show Delights Throng in Park



The Jefferson Starship brought out at crowd estimated at 60,000 to the Great Lawn of Central Park yesterday. All listened, some sought better vantage points, and a few danced. And when the rains held things up for a while, it reminded many of Woodstock.



By JOHN ROCKWELL
The Jefferson Starship brought out its songs of miracles, rabbits and revolution to Central Park's Great Lawn yesterday. It was the fourth annual free concert there by the San Francisco rock group, courtesy once again not only of the band but also of WNEW, which presented the program, and RCA

Records, which contributed appreciably toward it. It was a delightful event, but it can't be said that the delight derived from the weather. The rain cut down the crowd (one police officer estimated 60,000, but that seemed generous), delayed the scheduled noon beginning for an hour and occasioned a 25-minute pause in the mid-

dle of the set, which finally ended at 3:30. The pleasure came, instead, from the sheer quality of the music. The band's personnel has shifted steadily since the Airplane days of a decade ago. At present the Starship consists of Grace Slick, still as hard and harsh and unsteady about pitch as ever, but a nice up-front focus for the crowd; Marty Balin, second only to Neil Young's idiosyncratic rock tenor; Craig Chaquico, whose sweetly sinuous lead guitar playing is really something special; Paul Kantner, the rhythm guitarist who provides a link to the Airplane's earliest days; Pete Sears and David Freiberg, who trade off the bass and keyboard chores, with equal finesse; and John Barbata, who drums solidly and with sophistication.

It's easy to be cynical about free concerts in the midst of the dour 1970's. WNEW enhances its image with these live broadcasts, after all, and the band doesn't harm its own reputation as a survivor, from the 60's by giving free concerts. It also gleams a good deal of publicity from it; the free concerts happen in New York, after all, not Dayton. And RCA stands to sell a lot of records. But cynicism can be overdone, especially when one reduces the focus of one's perceptions to the simple relationship between musicians playing and demonstrably enjoying themselves and a muddy but happy crowd. "Welcome to our re-creation of Woodstock," cracked Mr. Kantner backstage during the rain break, and he had a point. It was possible to be cynical about Woodstock, too, but it was still an inspiring symbol, and so was yesterday's concert.

Met's Ballet Troupe Bows Tomorrow in New London

The Metropolitan Opera Ballet Ensemble, a 14-dancer troupe from within the 28-member ballet company at the Met, will make its debut as an independent performing unit tomorrow and Saturday at the American Dance Festival in New London, Conn. Anthony A. Bliss, executive director of the Metropolitan Opera, said the new ensemble had two objectives—"to provide employment weeks for the dancers when they can't be utilized fully" by the Met and "to provide greater dance opportunity for the dancers we have in the company."

In an announcement he also said that "the ensemble will also broaden the Metropolitan Opera's service to the public and help ease our serious financial crisis by providing another income-producing aspect to our operation." Under the arrangement, the Met is seeking to offer outside employment weeks at full salary that under the present contract would have been cut or reduced to half-salary. The new company, as a touring group with lecture demonstrations, will get the "income-producing aspect" in the form of fees.

Not Step to Opera Ballet
Mr. Bliss stressed that at the moment the formation of the unit was "not a prelude to creating a Metropolitan Opera Ballet" in the sense that European companies such as the Bolshoi Ballet and the Paris Opera Ballet exist as ballet companies within an opera house complex. Nor are separate all-ballet evenings at the Met being envisaged. Such all-ballet programs were offered in the 1930's, when George Balanchine's and Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet became the opera's ballet unit, and, more recently, in the late 1960's, when Alicia Markova was artistic director of the opera's ballet ensemble. More usually, the dancers appear in the ballet diversissements of the operas.

Norbert Vesak, a Canadian-born choreographer and resident choreographer of the Royal Winnipeg Ballet who has worked with the San Francisco Opera Ballet, will head the new ensemble. He will also be artistic director of the larger Metropolitan Opera Ballet. Jane Hermann, the ensemble's new manager, said the "identity with the Met" would prove of major value to communities here and out of state that choose to book the new company. "There would be no possibility," she said, "of a group of this quality being presented at the cost charged. We don't have to pay for

GOING OUT Guide

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
Lord & Taylor is obviously proud of the city's landmark buildings, judging by its window display today through July 21 of oil paintings by Letizia Pittigliani. The artist's own civic pride is reflected in her realistic depiction of such historic edifices as the Tweed Courthouse, the Chrysler Building, Grand Central Terminal, the Empire State Building and other structures.

The window exhibition, organized by the Architectural League of New York, has been timed to remind Democratic convention visitors of the city's heritage in construction and art. Subway riders have already seen Miss Pittigliani's Bicentennial gift to the city—the multi-colored poster heralding the tall ship parade.

VINE & VIBE
Now in its sixth year, Dionysos shows no signs of lagging as a showcase-restaurant rooted in Greek ambience, music and cheer. This is an attractive place, nestling behind a pyramid-shaped canopy at 504 East 45th Street (off Second Avenue). Song-and-dance activities start about 9:30 P.M. Monday through Saturday (never on Sunday—closed), with vocal cover charge). Minutes after the smiling host seated one couple the other night, he was leading a line of gliding waiters to the music of Stellos and the Athenians.

The band sends up a continual full earful, with lyrics in Greek and English by Athina, a svelte brunette, and Tony Pinelli, and the resonant guitar sounds of Andres Rieloff. But the live-wire songs and personality of Nico Antoniou propel the show forward and draw the customers to the podium where they spin singly and in groups.

GOING OUT Guide



Nico Antoniou

and instrumental specialists and the customers joining in along with the dancing waiters. First impressions, after you pass the picturesque entrance bar, linger. The décor is festive but restrained, likewise the lighting, with touches of red and black against white walls and two levels of tables flanking the dance floor and podium. You sense, correctly, that you can be left alone to enjoy the fun from a table (a \$2.50

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—Gene Shallit, NBC-TV

"Inspired lunacy. Funny without mercy."

—Jay Cocks, Time Magazine

"The season's funniest"

—Joseph Gelmis, Newsday

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—Martin Mitchell, After Dark

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For today's Entertainment Events listing see page 27. For Sports Today, see page 42.

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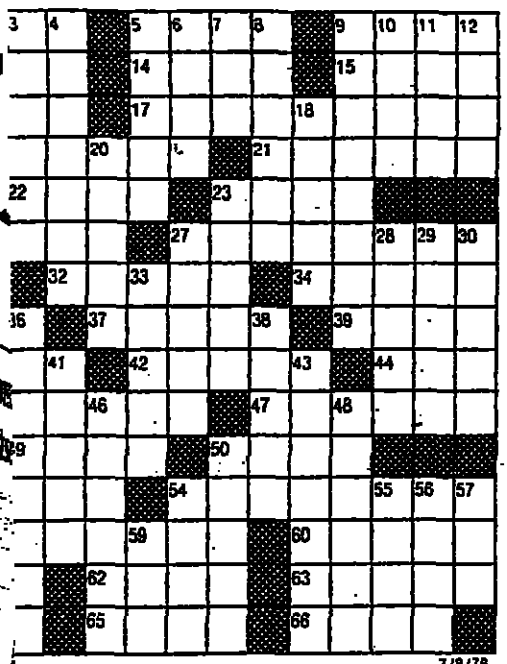
صوتنا من الاصل

SSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

- 49 broom
50 City light
51 Be beyond
54 Kind of cement
58 Where to "meet me tonight"
60 East Indian tree
61 Garden
62 Dueling sword
63 Soviet or Western
64 Voiceless, in phonetics
65 Seven
66 Minor's state: Abb.

- 12 Whale groups
13 Straight or fire
18 Hard as
20 Relative of an org.
23 da Gama
24 To an adequate extent
25 comic
26 French soldier
27 Kind of stand
28 Bayes and Helmer
29 Consummate
30 Clans
32 Zoo animal
36 Where Elkton is
38 Swerving boat
41 Requisition
43 Kind of wedding
46 Anoints, old style
48 Away from the coast
50 Stem joints
51 Keats works
52 Indic language
53 Starting golfer
54 Breath: Suffix
55 Song
56 Corner
57 Put on
59 Imitate



ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DIADIA OMAHA SITAR
ESUIT BERT FORTAWING
SEISQUIDUPPLI GAITE
INCUR EIMS ORNIS
OETIL ANIAS
SIAM WARRIMBA FIOG
TUBA TIDLES SILVA
DODS ERIDON SIGMA
EBS RAMIN TUITO
SINU MACACCA RIET
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DIANA PAS MATES
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SHEP ALLIEN SIGION
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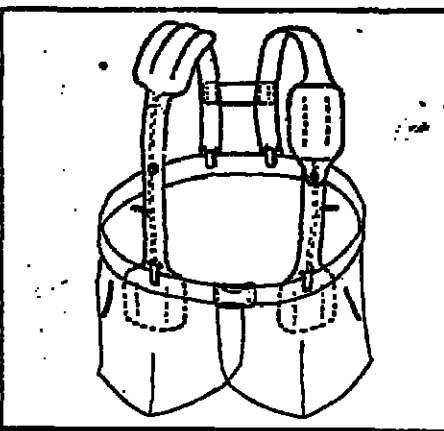
Books of The Times

An Antidote to Futuriasis

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

FUTURE FACTS. A Forecast of the World as We Will Know It Before the End of the Century. By Stephen Rosen. Illustrations by Charles Rosen. Inc. 335 pages. Simon & Schuster. \$14.95.

Do you find it hard to believe that we may some day soon be able to travel from New York to Los Angeles by subway in 21 minutes? Or that some time before the year 2000 we could be getting edible protein from cow manure, garbage, sewage sludge and old rubber tires? Or that the ability to speak a new language may eventually be acquired by means of a chemical injection? Well, I certainly found such predictions incredible when I read them in Stephen Rosen's "Future Facts: A Forecast of the World as We Will Know It Before the End of the Century."



Inflatable suspenders, invented by a West German to protect a child near water.

can see their benefit, several other of Mr. Rosen's forecasts sound like projects dreamed up by Lewis Carroll's White Knight—among them, putting smoke rings to work to clear polluted skies, towing icebergs from the Antarctic to Africa, Australia and the United States to be melted for fresh water, and using ultrasound as a potential rat contraceptive.

Awesome, Interesting Predictions
But 'm' collection are not only interesting but also awesome. There are more prospective solutions to the energy crisis than Barry Commoner can shake a stick at—including solar power from satellites, hydrogen manufactured by algae and sunlight, sodium-powered fuel cells, and even a scheme to harness the black holes in the universe. There's the possibility of drugs to block viral cancer, techniques to increase the human life span, a device to soften sonic boom and a "supertlywheel" that will make electric cars competitive with gasoline-driven ones.

Faturizing the Carboholics

Of course, some are more interesting to read about than others. I believe I can wait for a future that will bring spurs that will enable one to climb uphill on skis (what's wrong with a proper wax job?), inflatable suspenders designed to hold pants up on children and children up in the water, self-lighting cigarettes, three-dimensional television, plastic stationery that tear stains won't smudge and words such as "alimony drone" ("self-indulgent, indolent divorcee who lives on alimony"), "carboholic" ("a compulsive eater") and "faturizing" ("giving a future dimension to"), all of which are being considered for inclusion in Merriam dictionaries.

That garlic is "a powerful pesticide" does not strike me as a "future fact"; it was long ago that a New Hampshire woman told me about rubbing garlic on your skin to ward off black flies (of course, it wards off people as well). And though I

In fact, you wax positively optimistic about the future while browsing in "Future Facts," for it seems there's no problem for which there isn't a solution on the drawing boards—whether it's tracking down oil-spill culprits by means of "magnetic dust" that gives liquid cargoes a distinctive "fingerprint" or curing obesity with electrical brain stimulation. Unless of course you're by nature an "apocalyptic" ("one who predicts devastating calamities") or suffering hopelessly from "faturiasis" ("a morbid fixation on or fear of the future"). In which case you can do to "Future Facts" what one elderly shopper is reported here to have done to a display in Cartier's that showed a hand that seemed to extend from the window offering a diamond ring and bracelets to passers-by: swat at it with an umbrella and call it "the devil's work."

Boston Police and Firemen To Fight Residency Law

BOSTON, July 7 (AP)—Boston police and firefighter unions say they will challenge a law that requires any city employ-

ees hired or promoted after July 1, 1976, to be a Boston resident. The measure, signed yesterday by Mayor Kevin H. White, was approved earlier by the Boston City Council. "We view this as an irresponsible restriction on the terms of

our employment," said Chester Broderick, president of the Boston Patrolman's Association. Neither Mr. Broderick nor A. Michael Mullane, president of the Boston Firefighters Union, Local 718, would specify their planned route of appeal.

The war was over and America could look forward to THE BEST YEARS 1945-1950 by Joseph C. Goulden. "A collage of memories... a Bayeux Tapestry of the ruptured duck and Chiquita Banana"

Barry Goldwater THE COMING BREAK-POINT

Beguiling, or national best

Roche send An Army of horror suspense

WATCH OUT! Field vision pilot new

New York Times Bicentennial Paperweight

"Killing" hington Post big printing Knopf

The Washington insider's novel that has other insiders saying: "IT'S DYNAMITE!"

Les Whitten, the veteran investigative reporter who shares Jack Anderson's byline, has written a novel about sex, payoffs, and power in Washington that exposes the real world behind the recent, shocking headlines. In CONFLICT OF INTEREST, an investigative reporter named Aubrey Warder digs into the life of an alcoholic Speaker of the House and comes up with more incriminating evidence than he bargained for. Before he's through, Warder has had to dodge the FBI, crack a safe, and go to bed with a source: the Speaker's wife. And finally he has

to resolve a conflict of interest of his own—when he falls in love with his source and must choose between her and the biggest story of his life. "It's wonderful reading," says the Washington Post Book World, "full of nitty-gritty details about investigative reporting, scandalous gossip about government officials, some of the more charming sex scenes in recent memory, and a thoroughly engaging cast of characters." And Washington's other top investigative reporters are hailing CONFLICT OF INTEREST as the breakthrough novel about the city they know best.

"Highly realistic," says Clark Mollenhoff. "Sex in high-level politics seems to parallel the lives of a few present and past Washington political figures."

Seymour Hersh and Dan Rather both say "I loved it!" "Les Whitten has the best imagination of any journalist writing today," adds Hersh. "It has come-alive characters and the swift pace of a Washington rumor," Rather confirms.

"The 'Advise and Consent' of the 70s," says Maxine Cheshire. "A hell of a good story" (Ted Szulc). "Brings 'Front Page' up to date" (Marianne Means). "This dramatic insider's story contains more truth than fiction. It's dynamite!" (Sen. James Abourezk, D., S.D.). "The word is definitely out—and CONFLICT OF INTEREST is a certain national bestseller. \$8.95 at all booksellers now.

Conflict of Interest Les Whitten

DOUBLEDAY

- "Revives those years for those who lived them and gracefully introduces them to the younger and less fortunate..."
"Not only superbly readable history, and quite the equal of Frederick Lewis Allen's classic Only Yesterday, it is also a great morality play..."
"Mr. Goulden's performance is an admirable one, replete with color and excitement, great achievement and dark despair..."
"The book reads like the great adventure in history that those five years undoubtedly were..."
"Highly recommended... A skillful blend of the immediacy of journalistic reportage and the more reflective judgment of a popular historian."
"Some book: lively, instructive, and evocative history..."
"At once good history and good reading: a remarkable triumph for Joseph Goulden."
"An animated, colorful, evocative remembrance..."



BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB FULL SELECTION

The New York Times

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Unwise Veto

Though urged by Republican mayors around the country to sign it, President Ford has vetoed the \$3.95 billion public works employment bill and denounced it as an effort by the Democratic majority in Congress to enact "empty promises and giveaway programs." The bill would lead, Mr. Ford asserts, to "larger deficits," higher taxes, higher inflation and, ultimately, higher unemployment.

This is a heavy load of denunciation to be laid on this legislation aimed at creating more jobs, when the unemployment rate has gone back up to 7.5 percent, with more than seven million Americans out of work. The bill is not a massive boondoggle; it represents less than 1 percent of the total Federal budget and less than one-fourth of one percent of anticipated gross national product in 1977.

Mr. Ford says the bill's scaled-down size from the \$6 billion public works jobs bill he vetoed in February is irrelevant, contending that "bad policy is bad whether the inflation price tag is \$4 billion or \$6 billion."

Obviously—indeed, simplistically—any appropriation can be denounced as inflationary, including the \$101 billion defense outlay (an \$8 billion increase over fiscal 1976) that the President has proposed for the current fiscal year. The real question, however, is whether the budget as a whole, in terms of outlays, taxes and deficit, is inflationary—or insufficiently stimulative—and whether particular outlays represent a constructive use of the public's money.

Congress has not acted irresponsibly on the budget as a whole or on this particular public works employment bill. The proposed \$4 billion public works bill falls within the Congressional budget resolution of \$413 billion

for fiscal 1977. That spending total, given anticipated revenues of \$363 billion, would result in a \$50 billion budget deficit. This is a more realistic budget than President Ford has proposed and would bring down unemployment sooner without worsening inflation.

The President wants to limit outlays to \$384 billion—a figure that would involve real slashes in virtually every social program, while only defense and energy outlays would rise. Such a budget ceiling would in fact be deflationary or depressive; Mr. Ford has sought to ward off that danger by proposing a further \$10 billion tax cut. He still recommends a \$43 billion budget deficit, with higher Social Security and unemployment taxes making up some of the difference.

The President has thus sought to further his right-wing philosophy—and his campaign not only against the Democrats but against Governor Reagan—by this unwise veto.

The \$4 billion public works bill would help the hard-pressed cities. It would create jobs for the unemployed; even if the President were right and Congress wrong in predicting that the bill would create only 160,000 rather than 300,000 jobs, these would help absorb many laid-off construction workers, and the counter-cyclical revenue-sharing to cities and states would save the threatened jobs of many policemen, firemen and other municipal workers. The bill would also provide needed funds for facilities to prevent water pollution.

The targeting of public expenditures to help the cities, the construction industry and the unemployed makes sense during this period of slow recovery from the serious 1973-75 recession. Congress ought to pass the public works jobs bill over the President's veto.

Strike Against the Sick

The strike of 30,000 employees against 33 voluntary hospitals here represents an unconscionable betrayal of their responsibilities to the sick both by the union and by hospital managers, who alike refuse to face fiscal realities.

Those realities are that the voluntary hospitals have become in effect public institutions, with close to 75 percent of their income derived from public funds; that neither the city nor the state nor the general public can afford any further increase in already exorbitant health service costs; that any increase for workers or relief for debt-ridden hospitals can only come from drastic reorganization and economies within a lavishly overbuilt, overstuffed and generally wasteful health care system.

The President's Council on Wage and Price Stability reported last spring that medical care costs have "significantly outpaced" increases in other consumer service prices during the past decade. The cost of the average hospital stay has risen from \$311 in 1965 to \$1,017 in 1975. The increase in hospital service charges last year alone was 13 percent, compared with 7.7 percent for all other consumer services.

Health care costs in New York City are among the highest in the nation, 8 percent above the average for the rest of the country, according to Carter Burden, chairman of the City Council's Committee on Health. Mr. Burden pointed out last week that city support for the volunteer hospitals amounted to nearly \$400 million last year. Mayor Beame noted recently that overall city expenditures for health services have jumped 73 percent since 1972.

In his report, Councilman Burden cited inadequate control over spending by the private hospitals, including such factors as costly expansion plans at a time when the city has an estimated 5,000-bed surplus, duplication of expensive equipment, failure of a majority of the hospitals to join in cost-saving group purchasing practices and exceptionally high incomes received by many doctors and administrators.

Against this background, especially in view of the precarious fiscal condition of both city and state, it is vain for the union or hospital managers to look to public treasuries to absorb increased labor costs, as has been the custom in the past.

Instead of venting their frustration on innocent patients, both parties should begin to work together, in cooperation with the new Health Systems Agency, to create a more rational, coordinated and efficient hospital system for New York covering both municipal and voluntary institutions.

As in the case of regular municipal workers, cost savings through increased productivity and other efficiencies offer the only legitimate hope for improved benefits for employees of the voluntary hospitals—not increased contributions from government or the public.

Zoning 'Adult' Movies

In a recent decision upholding Detroit's attempt to zone "adult" movies, the Supreme Court ruled that a city has the right to try "to preserve the quality of urban life" and in doing so must be allowed "a reasonable opportunity to experiment with solutions."

Land-use regulation, or zoning, is appropriately viewed as an innovative and legitimate tool for the protection of a neighborhood. Just as innovative is the concept that the city, or the community, has rights as well as the individual.

What this means to New York is that the city no longer has to sit by and watch the heart of Manhattan turn into a sexual slum. Workers, shopkeepers and visitors in the area who are engaged in non-pornographic activities need no longer continue to be the victims of "victimless crime." The city can proceed to deal in a fundamental way with the abuses that have created the destructive blight that has made Times Square a sordid

and dangerous place where legitimate businesses are hardly able to survive.

While the balance between free speech and the right of a community to preserve itself remains delicate and difficult, reasonable and even experimental zoning solutions can now be lawfully sought. New York's hands have ceased to be tied.

Mr. Vorster's Gamble

The South African Government has beaten an unprecedented retreat on the language issue that was the immediate cause of the recent Soweto disturbances. Pupils in schools for blacks will no longer face the legal requirement that they be taught in Afrikaans, the language of the Afrikaners who form the majority of South Africa's white population.

By giving in on this issue, Prime Minister John Vorster is clearly hoping to reduce the growing resentment of 18 million South African blacks, who outnumber the whites by four to one. Mr. Vorster would no doubt argue that he has made a historic move, that he has dared defy many in his conservative constituency by taking an action that would have been unthinkable even a few weeks ago before the Soweto explosion.

It is hard to view the South African scene, however, and come to any conclusion but that Mr. Vorster's concession is too little and too late. It is too little because it ignores completely all the more basic grievances of South Africa's black population, grievances that add up to the demand for full civic equality and for an end to the tortuous system of institutionalized inequality and discrimination.

The concession is too late because it comes after the black majority had resorted to violence, which, as Mr. Vorster's concession now proves, can result in some gains. If Mr. Vorster and his colleagues had deliberately set their minds to radicalizing their country's black population and convincing its elite leadership elements that active, violent resistance is better than appeals to reason and humanity, they could hardly have done a more effective job of education.

Horrible as it is to contemplate, indefinite continuation of South Africa's present policy of apartheid is only too likely ultimately to lead to racial war in that country. Soweto proved, if there were need for proof, that a vast reservoir of black anger and militancy exists. The white minority in South Africa is still very well organized and has great local superiority in military power; but no Afrikaner can be unaware of the implications of the disappearance of Portuguese strength in Africa, of the increasing disintegration of the white minority position in Rhodesia, and of the existence of powerful outside forces eager to arm, train and support black revolutionaries in South Africa.

In her Philadelphia speech earlier this week, Queen Elizabeth II thanked the United States for the lesson taught Britain by the American Revolution. The Britain of George III, the Queen said, lacked the statesmanship "to know the right time, and the manner of yielding what is impossible to keep." This is the lesson South Africa's whites need desperately to learn.

The whole vicious and unfair system of privilege based upon the color of a man's skin is doomed by the movement of modern history. All efforts to preserve it against the currents of the time will be for naught, and the more energetic those efforts, the greater the cost in lives and in suffering for all involved.

South Africa can yet be saved the horrors ahead if its dominant white minority takes the needed gamble of abandoning the obsolete patterns of thought and action symbolized by the word apartheid and instead extends the hand of reconciliation to all the people of South Africa, blacks, "coloreds," Indians et al. Africa can only be assured of peace and prosperity in the future if all its people are permitted to share equality of opportunity and citizenship. There is time—but the warning signals have struck.

Letters to the Editor

South Africa: To Improve Race Relations

To the Editor:
If you wish to pontificate about South Africa during a time of stress and anguish, may one at least expect a basis of fairness and objectivity? This, unfortunately, your June 20 editorial "Somber Warning" lacks.

You argue that there is no moral basis for political recognition of the various black nations in the areas their forefathers settled when migrating south a few centuries ago. In doing so you blatantly ignore the historic, moral and legal basis for the political restructuring of South Africa into black states and a white state.

Your assertion that "respected and moderate black leaders" have been imprisoned "under a variety of repressive detention laws" is simply not true. There are many influential, respected black leaders in South Africa. They are not in jail. They enjoy the support of their people. These leaders have never been imprisoned. They lead their people freely and actively and they criticize whom-ever and whatever they deem necessary.

There is also a free, outspoken press in South Africa and an independent judiciary. There is a democratic parliament. The basis of the evolving political systems for the black nations is also the parliamentary democratic system grafted to the black man's own political traditions. These factors assist the most sophisticated, developed, just and enlightened country in Africa. You allege arrogance over the re-

quirement to teach subjects in Afrikaans in black schools. Afrikaans is one of South Africa's two official languages and is spoken by more people in the country as their first language than any other language, whether English or the nine black languages. Routed in seventeenth-century Dutch, Afrikaans developed and matured over two centuries as the youngest, most modern member of the Germanic family. The Afrikaner has always associated himself with Africa. That is why his language is the only one named after the continent of Africa.

A sound understanding of both Afrikaans and English is an essential requirement for fully utilizing career opportunities for all races in South Africa. Nevertheless, the language rule was neither arrogantly nor rigidly applied over the past 21 years. Afrikaans is the vehicle of instruction for some subjects only in 5 per cent of black high schools in South Africa.

You obviously share our concern about the recent tragic events in South Africa, but you should also be fair about the many steps taken to improve race relations. The mere fact that the riots never involved the rank and file of black urbanites is a point to consider before jumping to hasty conclusions.

CARL NOFFKE
Information Counselor
Embassy of South Africa
Washington, July 1, 1976
An editorial on this subject appears today.

Lebanon and the Pope

To the Editor:
I should be the last to discourage the entirely commendable concern for Lebanon expressed by Sol Jaffe in his June 24 letter. However, I must emphasize that efforts have been made and continue to be made to resolve that tragic situation, by among others, the Standing Conference of Arab American Middle Eastern Christian Moslem Leaders.

The role of His Holiness Pope Paul has been criticized—most unfairly—at least twice in recent letters. The Holy See has been most active trying to afford relief and to mediate among the warring factions in Lebanon. Caritas, the Catholic relief agency, was among the first to rush emergency supplies to Lebanon. The Holy See dispatched Cardinal Bertoli to Lebanon to mediate.

In his annual Christmas message

to the College of Cardinals, Pope Paul expressed deep regret for the hostilities in Lebanon for which one does "not have an adequate explanation unless one takes into account the interference" of external forces. And most recently, on May 3 the Holy Father received the Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Churches, Archbishop Mario Bini, together with the members of the special mission he had sent to Lebanon to gather information.

The frustration we all feel at the unending bloodletting in Lebanon leads us at times to angry outbursts against those who most untiringly endeavor to afford concrete relief to the suffering people of Lebanon. Fairness demands that, if the efforts of these religious leaders receive no public recognition, at least these devoted men must not be accused of indifference.

ROBERTO IZA
New York, June 25, 1976

How to Beat Moynihan

To the Editor:
One needs no extraordinary insight to see that the Democratic Senatorial primary as now organized has been programmed for a conservative victory by Mr. Moynihan.

Either Mrs. Abzug, Mr. O'Dwyer or Mr. Clark would make an excellent candidate against Mr. Buckley, but if liberal voters are to split three ways, no one of them can be nominated. To thus ensure the nomination of Mr. Moynihan—whose tenacious service as Richard Nixon's footboy in Washington, as his agent in New Delhi and as Gerald Ford's mountebank, alert to the main chance, in New York would have seemed to mark him rather for further Republican preferment—would be a disservice to the party once led by Franklin Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and Robert Wagner Sr.

Even now, however, there is a way to save the party from ignominy. It will call for unusual forbearance. If the three liberals will meet together in private, acknowledge the realities, agree upon one to stay in the race, the other two withdrawing but enthusiastically supporting their colleague in the effort to win the nomination in September, November's voters may have a clear choice between a sterile conservatism and progressive ideals.

J. S. CLANCY
Amityville, L. I., June 29, 1976

Of Carter's Foreign Policy

To the Editor:
Jimmy Carter's foreign policy address offers a vast improvement over our nation's recent way of doing on the foreign front.

When he says that we must respect "the right of countries to make their own free choice . . ." it means that the U.S. may concede an importance to such rights that surpasses some of our own priorities.

Most notably, our rivalry with Soviet Russia, has dominated our overseas actions in every quarter of the globe for more than half a century. Heedless of the excruciating problems which exist in nations like Vietnam, Cuba and Angola, we have relentlessly pursued our consuming preoccupation

with Soviet Russia into the territories of those peoples. Not only have they been the sufferers, but our actions have resulted in setbacks for us instead of successes.

All of the great objectives relating to foreign relations—arms reduction, nuclear retrenchment, an effective United Nations and peace in our time—depend upon a new policy by the U.S. toward the lesser nations, one that will restore their confidence in our purposes. These purposes in each respective case should relate to them, not Soviet Russia.

A reading of Mr. Carter gives encouragement that he already perceives this hopeful direction which our foreign policy can take. JOHN G. DOW
Newburgh, N. Y., June 25, 1976

A 2-Pronged Penal Program

To the Editor:
Crime in this country could be reduced drastically if we had two kinds of prisons.

The first kind should be made as miserable for the inmates as is consistent with maintaining their good health. First or second offenders would be sentenced to these prisons for as little as a month but no longer than a year. These prisons would be designed to punish and thereby discourage criminal behavior.

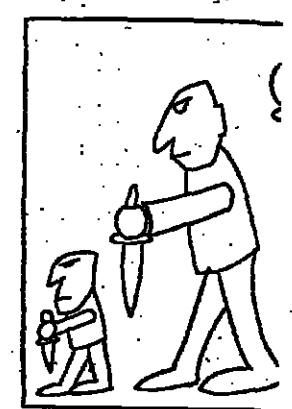
However, certain criminals are not deterred by punishment and must simply be put away for a number of years. Their prisons should be as pleasant as is consistent with security and economy. For it is simply cruel to punish people for a long time and when it is clear that they will not respond. ROBERT W. WILSON
New York, June 23, 1976

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

After Nadjar

To the Editor:
The firing of Special Maurice Nadjar points up and arrogance of the police and politicians in this state parently will not tolerate threats to disturb the arrangement that assures immunity to those who game.

In retrospect, it was to expect the judges and clerks to cooperate with the



a system in which no justice has been done for over fifty years they used every possible threat to discredit Nadjar and to discredit special prosecutor.

The District Attorney County, Mr. Morgenthau, has opposed the concept prosecutor from the ve The appointment of his c to replace Mr. Nadjar is cated that Mr. Keenan will the quiet phasing out of soon as the attention of diverted by other things

It is more evident n that we must retain a at the office of special p insure that the office' dependent for survival i politicians and judges w to fear from investiga posture.

HARR
New York,

In Defense of T

To the Editor:
I have just learned Councilman, Matthew J. admitted guilt regarding charges of tax irregular imprisonment.

As long as there are reasons of their own vestigate back tax return man Troy, let this be th a complete investigation coucilleen, of all our York City officials, including Mayor Beame, wh ion of almost everyon should be most careful for at least his account during his long term as our city.

Matthew Troy is no w haps a bit superior, to th ity of politicians in th openly fought the hor he alone climbed the roc and raised Old Glory to when Lindsay had it lo staff to appease leftist j Recognizing that th charge is a bold attemp not only Matthew Troy middle-class, conservati Queens Village whom b one will fight for our representative, and I urg the same. IZA
Queens Village, N. Y.

Sewage Disposal I

To the Editor:
The sewage pollution Island beaches these pa is all the more tragic a situation could be cor ed. More than a year ag the E.P.A. in Washing York consider the possi porting raw sewage ind could be pumped dowr oil wells. Not only wo tice reduce the fouling t it could revitalize the and provide us with source, insofar as deca waste generates metha

Regarding the expens venture, I see no reason be subsidized at least i oil industry itself; not c gain a fuel, it would its public relations.

ARTHUR
New York.

About a Councilma

To the Editor:
Assemblyman Koppell The Times of June 29 ir of his killing the Museum Art condominium propos "But I want all of you home and tell your cons they can pay the incre real-estate taxes when bing the city of new one In recent years I've v frustration, anger and dramatic increase in real on my one-family home along with other innoce the costs made necessary eptitude of our elected re (including assemblymen because New York still like the Museum of M places that make the ci even at costs approachi teven.

His logic rivaled only b mar, Mr. Koppell misses New York. Ju

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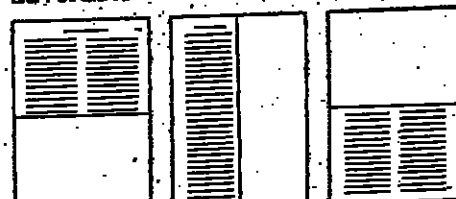
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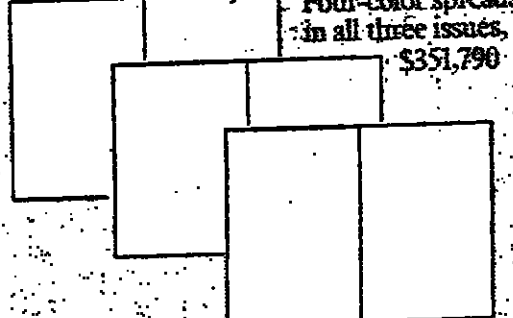


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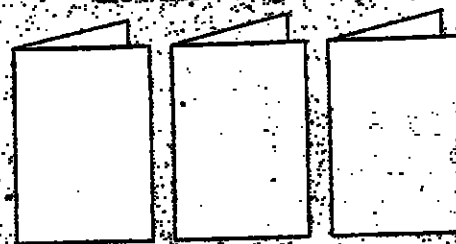
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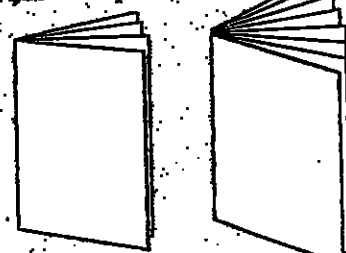
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4-page sections in all three issues, \$538,900

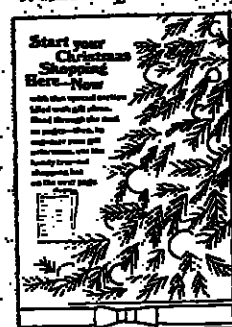
Want a maximum push in just one period?



8-page section, \$353,100

16-page section, \$592,800

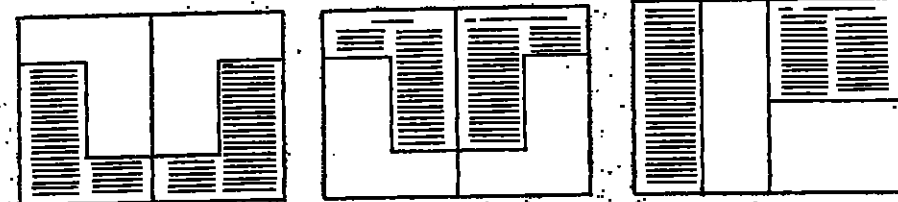
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Reader's Digest

صكنا من الامل

West Point Class of '80 Backs Honor Code

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times

WEST POINT, N.Y., July 7—A new class of cadets at the United States Military Academy, including the first contingent of women, indicated firm and virtually unanimous support today for the honor code and system.

Scores of young men and women who answered questions as they snaked their way through processing stations seemed to brush aside the continuing cheating scandal as something of the past.

Donald Gongaware of Reeds Spring, Mo., whose grandfather was a Regular Army officer, expressed the views of many by saying, "If they got caught, the code must be working." He was alluding to 173 of last year's juniors accused of cheating on a test in March.

Inquiry Under Way

Each is charged with violating the honor code, which states that "a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal, nor tolerate those who do." The administration of the honor system at West Point has become the focus of a Congressional investigation.

But today, at the nation's oldest and most strictly administered service academy, the new cadets were eager to put all that behind them. Gay Gray, one of the 119 women among the 1,480 new cadets, expressed it this way: "It has to do with the seniors. They're all the same to me. I would not ask them about it and I wouldn't want to know. If West Point makes any changes in the code, it will be for the benefit of all of us."

The views of the newcomers seeking academic as well as military careers or simply following family traditions reflected the Academy's official view, although officers said there had been no attempt to influence them.

Most of the attention among officers and upper classmen as well as the press was focused during the processing on the women as they stood in long lines with the men to be fitted for uniforms, to have their hair cut and to learn the rudiments of military conduct.

Barbara Treharne of Livonia, Mich., whose

brother, James, is a yearling or second-year cadet here, waited nervously in the barber shop, dressed in the shorts and T-shirt of her fellow cadets, for an empty chair.

Her hair appeared short, but it was shortened even more, and attractively so. Carmine J. (Chick) Bambino, the shop foreman, with 34 years' experience, said, "It has to be above a normal collar and not wider than their hat, but we don't cut the men's hair as short as we did years ago."

A major watching groups of new cadets learning some fundamentals in the barracks yard spoke of other changes. "It used to be a day of terror, this registration day," he said. "You don't hear the screaming and shouting any more."

A Day of Doubt

It was, nevertheless, a day of doubt and confusion, beginning with hasty farewells to parents in Michie Stadium after a brief welcoming address by Brig. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer Jr., the commandant of cadets, and ending with a swearing-in ceremony this evening.

Some of the women said they felt an extra psychological burden, "because we have to make it for succeeding classes of women," as one put it. Those who participated in a pre-registration training period acknowledged the physical inferiority to men, but felt it would not be so severe as to prompt their resignation.

The women also were aware of their special roles, both as a focus of attention—"I hope it ends soon because the men will hate us for it if it continues," one said—and as candidates for combat training although legally barred from military combat roles.

The West Point superintendent, Lieut. Gen. Sidney Berry, acknowledged at a news conference later that he had considered resigning if he failed in his struggle to prevent women from entering West Point, as well as the other service academies.

"I decided to put that behind me and do what a good soldier does," he said, indicating his acceptance of the Congressional mandate. He added, "Upon re-examination, I have concluded that West Point will be strengthened by the admission of women."

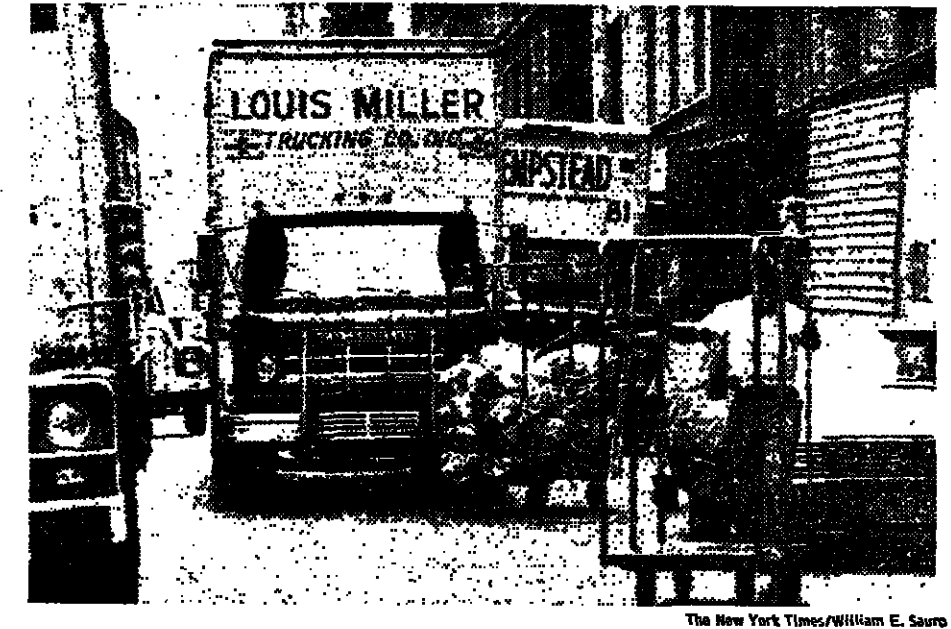


Associated Press

Member of the Corps of Cadets at the Army Academy—Class of 1980—stands in line and salutes an upperclassman on day at West Point. In the mess hall at academy, the scene is now cool.



The New York Times/Carl T. Goetz



The New York Times/William E. Saur

Double parking remains the major road block to faster deliveries in the garment district

Truck-Snarled Garment Area Resisting Efforts to Untangle It

By EDWARD C. BURKS

On West 39th Street, nearly a year after New York City started its program to speed the movement of goods in the truck-clogged garment district, there was a familiar workaday scene the other afternoon.

Between Seventh and Eighth Avenues nine trucks were double-parked on one side of the street or the other, and traffic was doing a slow snake dance to get through.

A meter maid, Parking Enforcement Agent No. 276, was ignoring the double-parkers, and when asked about it, she said that she wasn't there "to harass those fellows" who had legitimate loading and unloading to do. Nor did she want to be harassed either. She suggested that it would be better to go and harass a police officer about it.

When she stopped to check a truck parked at the curb to determine if it had exceeded the three-hour loading limit, one of the husky loaders called out roughly: "We're busy here. Go ahead and beat it."

Is the speedup program really working? Sgt. Anthony La Femina of the Midtown South Precinct, who supervises garment district patrols, said that from the standpoint of traffic flow, "the improvement hasn't been all that great."

If the flow is somewhat faster through those relatively narrow cross streets between the Avenue of the Americas and Ninth Avenue, it is because most of the businesses have had a "slow-down" and fewer deliveries, he added.

There are still many illegally parked cars in the garment district (between 35th and 41st Streets)—private cars in spots reserved for trucks, trucks overstaying their time and trucks violating the limit on overall length.

And the sidewalks are chock-a-block with hand carts and dress racks on wheels.

City officials involved in the project and the police agree that the main problem has been the lack of sufficient controllers to enforce the new regulations.

With a modest Federal grant of about \$250,000, the city last August began a Garment Center Urban Goods Movement Study. At the same time the city put into effect specific regulations, including the following:

The posting of signs to cut truck loading time from four to three hours.

The banning of passenger vehicles on 37th and 38th Streets between the Avenue of the Americas and Eighth Avenue from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

A limit on truck lengths to 33 feet during daytime loading times, thereby effectively banning long tractor-trailers.

The carving of 22 "cuts" into curbs so that workers handling thousands of hand carts and rolling dress racks could cross streets more rapidly by rolling up onto the curbs.

The money-short program is long on titles. According to Wilbert A. Tatum, head of the Mayor's Office of Apparel Industry Planning and Development, who is in charge of the program, success is "a matter of enforcement."

But the planners have had to get along with far fewer controllers and police officers than originally anticipated. No sooner did the program start than the city's fiscal crisis brought on cuts in police and traffic personnel.

So much of the program—now in its second phase—has to do with short and long-range studies on such possibilities as a consolidated truck terminal on the edge of the garment district, centralized "storefront" operations and a system of re-

served loading spaces for trucks.

Another side of the story is told on West 35th Street in the cluttered second-floor main office of Interstate Dress Carriers Inc., the nation's largest hauler of apparel, with 300 trucks in its fleet.

"We're unhappy," Barry Pollack, the traffic manager, was saying, "because it's costing us a lot of money due to increased ticketing. The three-hour limit doesn't give us enough time to unload and then load again. And those meter maids are ticketing like there's no tomorrow."

Summing up, he said of the city program: "They're pushing us out of the city."

Mr. Pollack said that pre-dawn and early morning deliveries would ease the congestion problem.

"We'd love to deliver at night," he asserted. "We could start at 3 in the morning."

But the trouble, he added, is that unions in the garment district will not accept staggered hours, and the buildings are not open for early loadings. According to Sergeant La Femina, the bulk of the trucks hit the area about 9 A.M.

Space Critically Limited

As Sergeant La Femina sees it, the antiquated layout of the garment district, with no space for off-street loading, means that improvements possibilities are sharply limited. Double-parking will continue, he believes, because the driver has a job to do and does not want to risk losing the first available open space by circling the block repeatedly.

Sergeant La Femina said that about 60 to 80 tickets a day were issued in the garment district for parking and traffic infractions. They usually call for \$25 fines.

Michael E. Levine, principal planner for the Mayor's Office of Apparel Industry Planning and Development, said that a current study would seek to determine the usefulness of an off-street consolidated terminal.

A "more flexible type of short-haul goods mover"—perhaps some sort of motorized goods carrier to run between the terminal and various garment district businesses—might be an answer, he said.

But the police are skeptical that such vehicles would lessen congestion in the garment district. And Mr. Pollack notes that his company already has four terminals between 10th and 11th Avenues to transship loads bound for the garment district, for Brooklyn and other areas.

If there is any general agreement, it is that the curb cuts to ease the path of the carts and rolling dress racks are very beneficial.

As for traffic movement and loading, the daily street scene seems little changed. So, many of the old ways continue, and so do the studies.

Fire Agency Fund Bill Vetted by President

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—President Ford vetoed today an appropriations bill for the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration, saying that it contained a provision that would enhance the power of Congress at the expense of the President's.

In a veto message, he said that Congress had sought in several bills this session to infringe on the authority of the President, and he said that he would continue to oppose actions "that constitute a legislative encroachment at the executive branch."

It was his fourth veto in six days and the 53d of his Presidency.

He urged Congress to reconsider the bill and send him appropriation legislation. The vetoed bill provided \$20.5 million for the fire agency for the fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

News Summary and Index

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International A State Department spokesman said in Washington that in recent months the Soviet Union had sharply reduced the level of microwave radiation beamed at the American Embassy in Moscow. He nonetheless rebuked the Russians for continuing the waves even at the current insignificant level, and said that they thus showed a lack of concern for the living and working conditions of Americans. [Page 1, Column 1.]

A correspondent visiting Lhasa from Peking reports that in the former holy city of Tibet, Peking-style maxims in Chinese and Tibetan have replaced the traditional mantras painted on walls and rocks. Modern Lhasa is like other towns of frontier China, with wide streets, new low buildings, industries, and department stores stocking sensible and enjoyable goods. The Jokhang, a temple dating from the seventh century and a focus of Buddhist pilgrimage, is now little more than a splendid museum. [1:2-3.]

At a meeting in Monte Carlo of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, the United States Tennis Association did an about-face in deciding against withdrawing from the Davis Cup international tennis competition. Britain and France, which in sympathy with the United States had withdrawn from the Cup for one year on the ground that it had become too political, also reversed their decision. The three had cited Mexico's refusal to play South Africa as the latest example of politics in tennis. [1:2-3.]

Queen Elizabeth II was received at the White House with top-grade honors, looking cool despite Washington's sultry heat. The state dinner at the White House was televised live, the first time this had been done. Earlier, the Queen, Prince Philip and the Ford's had a private lunch in the family dining room. [1:4-8.]

National Authoritative government sources in Washington said that the likelihood of delay in the scheduled July 1977 start-up of the Alaska oil pipeline has increased because of problems with the pipeline company's records of quality-control radiographs of its welds. At the same time Interior Secretary Thomas S. Kliepke has advised President Ford that the pipeline service company expects no consequential delay. [1:6-7.]

The Other News

International Bretons calculate losses as drought persists. Page 3 New Cabinet is formed in Madrid. Page 3 Portuguese Reds reject revolutionary front. Page 3 Soviet urges joint goals for Comecon. Page 3 U.S. seeks broad U.N. debate on Israeli raid. Page 4 Ailing hostage in Uganda reported seized. Page 5 Political refugees pose problem in Africa. Page 8 6,000 reported lost in New Guinea quake. Page 9 British Liberals name new party chief. Page 11 Pentagon deters Saudi purchases of jets. Page 12 Sudan conducts search for coup supporters. Page 14

Government and Politics

Moynihan urges joint effort against terrorism. Page 6 Fitzsimmons testifies on pension inquiry. Page 15 Democratic women will meet with Carter. Page 17 2 women rebut Howe in Utah sex case. Page 18 Louisiana court sets aside gag order. Page 19 Carter meeting Mondale and Gleason. Page 20 Carter's aides set up Atlanta East here. Page 20 Security plan ready for convention. Page 20 Milwaukee school desegregation plan approved. Page 21 Ford suspends ban on father-son events. Page 28 Gov. Grasso moving to oust party leader. Page 34 Carey signs bill on closing brothels. Page 38 Change in Suffolk Legislature proposed. Page 63

General

Kelley testifies in trial of Indians. Page 16 Wealthy rancher questioned in reporter's death. Page 24 Metropolitan court sets aside gag order. Page 35 Huge fish kill found off New Jersey. Page 35 Sutton appears ready for mayoral race. Page 35 Troy status in Council is at issue. Page 35

Quotation of the Day

"If you are very sick, we will take care of you. If you can wait, you'll have to wait or go elsewhere." —William J. Abelov, the executive vice president of the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes of New York, which represents struck hospitals. [3:8:1.]

Tornado hits Bayonne-Jersey City area.

Page 35 Hearst sentencing delayed till October. Page 36 Simon and Shuster moving to new building. Page 54 Test set in New York death-penalty law. Page 62 Many blacks wary of Bicentennial events. Page 62 Soviet captains say threats kept ships closed. Page 62 Housing official quits over Co-op City plan. Page 63

Education and Welfare

Two college heads defy Klu-ber order. Page 54

Health and Science

Soviet astronauts dock with space station. Page 23 Women urged to seek astronaut posts. Page 23 France leading in shift to nuclear power. Page 26 Company told to halt Lake Superior pollution. Page 54

Amusements and the Arts

Met's Opera Ballet troupe to bow tomorrow. Page 26 Jefferson Starship pleases park audience. Page 26 "Shadowplay" is performed by Ballet Theater. Page 27 Universal Academy students give concert. Page 27 Mostly Mozart shows composer's two sides. Page 28 Eisenhower doing book on his grandfather. Page 28 "Future Facts" by Stephen Rosen reviewed. Page 29

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Dow declines 0.65 in mixed trading. Page 43

Test of lower bond yields finds acceptance.

Page 43 Indonesian satellite to be launched tonight. Page 43 Soybean futures drop in profit taking. Page 43 S.E.C. suggests rules for stockholder plans. Page 43 U.S. calls E.E.C.'s tariff plan inadequate. Page 43 Prices of Ford and Chrysler parts go up. Page 43 Richmond Corp. rejects Continental Group bid. Page 43

High & Lows

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Sports

Three share lead at 69 in British Open. Page 39 Royals beat Yanks, Hunter on run in 9th, 2-1. Page 39 Mets back Kosman with 7 early runs. Page 39 Plattsburgh, U.S. training site, has Olympic fever. Page 39 Pro basketball merger running into snags. Page 39 Cubs shut out Padres in third straight game. Page 40 Split seen likely in I.O.C. on Taiwan issue. Page 41 Housen takes knee tourney by 2 strokes. Page 41 To the Quick takes Juvenile by a head. Page 42

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News Analysis

R. W. Apple Jr. on Ford's windfall. Page 21

Gustav Heinemann Dead; Bonn's Former President

ESSEN, West Germany, July 7 (AP)—Gustav Heinemann, former President of West Germany, died today, six days after being admitted to a hospital with a circulatory ailment, a hospital spokesman announced. He was 78.

Mr. Heinemann, who served from 1969 until 1974 as West Germany's largely ceremonial head of state, suffered circulatory problems in March. He was readmitted to the hospital last Friday at 74.

He was the first Social Democrat to become head of state in postwar West Germany and introduced a down-to-earth style that gained him the title of "the ordinary man's President."

Mr. Heinemann, who served from 1969 until 1974 as West Germany's largely ceremonial head of state, suffered circulatory problems in March. He was readmitted to the hospital last Friday at 74.

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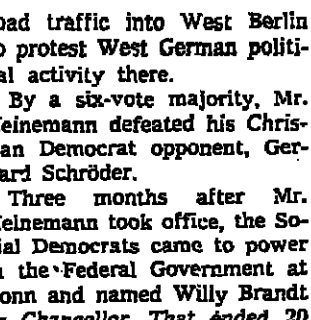
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Gustav Heinemann

CHARLES KELLOGG, L.I. MINISTER, 50

Served 19 Years at Church Near Brookhaven Home

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Kellogg, minister of the Old South Haven Presbyterian Church of Brookhaven, L. I., died July 7. He was 50 years old.

For 19 years he served as minister at the church near his home in Brookhaven, where he incorporated a strong interest in the arts and a concern for civil liberties. A small gallery in the church called the Cabaret Theater Arts Center was used for concerts, plays, interpretive dance and poetry.

In his sermons, Dr. Kellogg spoke of the war in Vietnam, race relations and disarmament. He led members of his congregation in fund-raising benefits and other programs in support of such groups as the Eastern Farm Workers Association and the Belpport Day Care Center.

In 1970 Dr. Kellogg organized and directed the Foetus Repertory Theater, a touring group that performed in libraries, churches and public schools on Long Island.

Born in Watertown, N. Y., Charles Kellogg attended Harvard University, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology in 1947. He subsequently attended the University of North Carolina, where he received a Master of Arts in dramatic arts. He was granted his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Princeton Theological Seminary and a Ph.D. in English literature at the Stony Brook campus of the State University of New York.

For nearly 10 years, Dr. Kellogg was associate professor of English literature at Dowling College in Oakdale, L. I.

He is survived by his wife, the former Catherine Sainton, and two daughters, Rachel, and a sister, Angela Kellogg.

JAMES BAKER, 78, A RETIRED BANKER

James Scott Baker, a retired banker, died yesterday at his home on Main Street in Yarmouthport, Mass. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Baker lived in Englewood, N.J., before his retirement in 1958. In 1947 he founded the J.S. Baker Company, a banking concern.

A graduate of Harvard University, class of 1919, Mr. Baker was a member of the Hasty Pudding and Fox Club. Following graduation he was employed by the First Bank of Boston and later he worked for the First Boston Corporation and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

In 1928-29 he lived in Japan, where he helped finance public utilities, in association with the Harriman-Ripley Company of New York. In 1943 Mr. Baker was chairman of the United States Government's Security Dealers Group. He was a World War I veteran of the United States Army.

Mr. Baker is survived by his wife, Alice Bradley Baker of Yarmouthport, Mass.; two daughters, Mrs. George Abby Burden of Wrentham, Mass., and Mrs. Hugh S. Rosamond Forrest of Austin, Tex.; and two brothers, R.N.S. Baker of Wynwood, Pa., and Henry S. Baker of Baltimore, and seven grandchildren.

DR. THOMAS NORTON, A LABOR SPECIALIST

Dr. Thomas L. Norton, dean emeritus of the College of Business and Public Administration at New York University, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Old Greenwich, Conn. He was 76 years old.

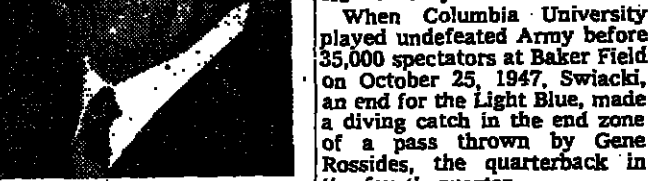
Dr. Norton, who joined New York University in 1953 as dean of the School of Commerce, retired in 1962. Previously he had been dean of the Bernard Baruch College of Business Administration, then part of the City College of New York.

During his career he served as a labor relations consultant to many government agencies. In 1939 he was named to the Federal Advisory Council of the Social Security Administration and later became special consultant to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States Department of Labor.

In 1944 he was named chairman of the War Labor Board and in 1948 he served as chairman of the research advisory committee of the New York State Department of Labor.

Dr. Norton, who was born in Saco, Me., graduated from Dartmouth College in 1923 and earned his doctorate from Columbia University in 1932.

Swiacki, Columbia Football Star Who Played for Giants, Is Dead



Bill Swiacki playing for Columbia in 1947.

By WILLIAM N. WALLACE
Bill Swiacki, remembered by a generation of football fans for his catch of a forward pass, was found dead yesterday at his home in Sturbridge, Mass. He was 53 years old.

When Columbia University played undefeated Army before 35,000 spectators at Baker Field on October 25, 1947, Swiacki, an end for the Light Blue, made a diving catch in the end zone of a pass thrown by Gene Rossides, the quarterback in the fourth quarter.

That was the second of three touchdowns scored by the Lions as they upset the Cadets, 21-20, and ended Army's streak of 32 victories covering four seasons.

The Army coach, Earl (Red) Blaik, maintained for years that Swiacki had been out of bounds on the play and that the score should have been voided.

Swiacki, then a senior and an Air Force veteran of World War II, caught seven other passes, also in spectacular fashion in the game. The last one, for 26 yards, put Columbia on the Army 3-yard line and set up the winning touchdown.

Swiacki was chosen as an all-American that year. The New York Giants signed him in 1948 and he played with them three seasons before being traded to the Detroit Lions. He retired after a training camp injury in 1953 and became an assistant coach with the Giants and later with the Los Angeles Rams.

He was head coach of the Tufts Argonauts of the Canadian league in 1955 and 1956, then left football to start what he called a "new career."

Mr. Swiacki leaves his wife, Charlotte; a son, William Jr., and a daughter, Leslie.

Walter Lowentfels, Marxist Poet And Editor of Worker, Dies at 79

By MORRIS KAPLAN
Walter Lowentfels, poet, editor and anthologist, died yesterday at Phelps Memorial Hospital, in Tarrytown, N.Y., of cancer. He was 79 years old and lived in Peekskill.

Mr. Lowentfels, who compiled 27 volumes of poetry and anthologies, believed that poetry should have a strong social character. His own works reflected social consciousness, an awareness of the ills of society and a condemnation of oppression.

He continued, meanwhile, as an advocate of the poetry of protest. Speaking at a National Book Awards symposium in Manhattan in 1968, he suggested that the most important force in American poetry then was the poetry of social protest by young Negroes.

Impressed by poems he had heard at a Vietnam read-in, he selected the works of 87 poets for a book, "Where Is Vietnam? American Poets Respond," published in 1967.

His works included "Walt Whitman's Civil War," a collection of the poet's war poems, 20 of them previously unpublished, and 16 pages of drawings by Winslow Homer.

His most recent book, "Paris Chapter and Love Letters," is to be followed by "Autobiography of an Empire," scheduled for publication by the Stone-Wall Publishing Company.

His wife died in May 1975. Surviving are four daughters, Judy Jacobs, Manna Perlit, Michal Kane and Angela Schwartz, and 12 grandchildren.

There will be no funeral service. A memorial service will take place in the fall.

ROBERT PURVES, LED HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Robert Ogden Purves, former chairman of the board of Hampton Institute and manager of the North Atlantic area of the American Red Cross, died Tuesday at the Yale-New Haven hospital of cancer. He was 81 years old and lived in Woodbridge, Conn.

Mr. Purves, who served as vice president and treasurer of the institute at Hampton, Va., from 1931 to 1942 and then as acting president in 1951, was with the Red Cross from 1942 to 1948.

A graduate of the Choate School, Class of 15, he attended Columbia University, Tuskegee Institute honored him with a Doctor of Laws degree in 1955. He served as an artillery corps lieutenant in World War I.

He leaves his wife, the former Marjorie Taylor; a son, Alexander; a daughter, Mrs. John Barnard; and three grandchildren.

Albert L. Siff, 86, Received Columbia Alumni Award

Albert L. Siff, a retired insurance broker and an active Columbia University alumnus, died at his home in Manhattan on Tuesday. He was 86 years old.

Mr. Siff graduated from Columbia in 1912 and received a master's degree there in 1913. He was awarded the Columbia Alumni Federation Medal for Conspicuous Alumni Service in 1968.

He was a member of the Columbia Society of Older Graduates and founder of the Purveys' Club, an independent business association.

Mr. Siff is survived by his wife, the former Gertrude Troy; a son, Andrew P.; a daughter, Gloria Siff Levitt; two brothers, Chester and Philip; a sister, Merriam Katzoff; and three grandchildren.

DONALD (LUKE) QUAY

Donald (Luke) Quay, 56-year-old executive sports editor of The McKeesport Daily News for 18 years, died yesterday in McKeesport (Pa.) Hospital, where he was taken last Friday night after he suffered a heart attack. While covering the Pittsburgh Pirates baseball team, Mr. Quay frequently acted as the official scorer. Three Rivers Stadium. His most controversial decision was on Sept. 29, 1972, when he called what appeared to be the late Roberto Clemente's 3,000th hit an error by the second baseman. Mr. Clemente got his 3,000th hit the next day and it turned out to be his last because the Pirate outfielder was killed three months later in a plane crash.

Mr. Quay is survived by his wife, the former Barbara Griffith; his mother, Mrs. George E. Quay Sr.; two sons, Robert and Gibson; a daughter, Elizabeth; and two brothers.

TROXLER DIES AT 93; JOCKEY WON DERBY

MIAMI, July 7 (UPI)—Roscoe C. Troxler, the oldest surviving jockey to have ridden a Kentucky Derby winner, died at his home at the age of 93.

Mr. Troxler, who won the 1906 Derby aboard Sir Houn, was a steward's aide at South Florida tracks until his retirement last May 11. He quit riding in 1920 after a bad fall at Pimlico in Maryland.

He also had some training during his 81 years in racing, winning the 1948 Widener and the McLennan at Hialeah Park in Florida with El Mono.

Surviving is his widow, Edna.

Deaths

ABOLICK—Harry, beloved father of Miriam and Irene, loving grandfather of Susan and Paul. Grandson served 1930 today at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SABOCK—Francis (Bibi), of West Babylon, L.I., on July 6, 1976. Beloved wife of Richard Sabock. Survived by her son, John Sabock, and her daughter, Rose Sabock. Funeral home, Mendham, N.J., Westfield, N.J. In lieu of flowers contributions to the American Cancer Society, 1100 Avenue C, Westfield, N.J. 07090. Visiting hours 2-4 and 7-9 P.M.

SABOCK—John, beloved father of Miriam and Irene, loving grandfather of Susan and Paul. Grandson served 1930 today at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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Deaths

ABOLICK—Harry, beloved father of Miriam and Irene, loving grandfather of Susan and Paul. Grandson served 1930 today at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

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Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," inc. 1076 Madison Ave. (er. 51st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BU 8-3500

Role in the Council Issued by Colleagues

By MARY BREASTED

Mr. Troy Jr., who last week felt it would not be proper for the Council to take any action against him until he had been sentenced, said today that he would not be present at the Finance Committee hearing about an hour after it was convened, and Howard Golden presided for the duration, taking up discussion on a bill that would, in effect, give taxicab fleets the opportunity to do their own vehicle safety inspections.

The committee adjourned without taking any action on the bill.

Three other bills, sponsored by a Liberal Manhattan Councilman at Large, Henry Stern, were discussed, and Mr. Stern testified unhappily, saying that the bills could have saved the city \$2 million if they had been passed when he introduced them a year ago. His bills would raise the interest rates from 7 to 12 percent on overdue water charges, unpaid sewer rents and real estate taxes under \$2,000.

Golden said no action was taken on these bills yesterday.

He thought it appropriate for the meeting to be held at the meeting room and Mr. Golden said he would be washing dirty

soon dropped in, but disapproved of the number of them. He said they would have a long talk with the city leader, in which Mr. Troy be chairman of the committee and for resigning from the council.

Golden was of the Weiss law firm outside the City Council and angrily crumpled and dropped it.

Quite agreed in Councilman, who, as the committee's ethics, he matter of is for official

were eager to matter among the Council Committee to make it to report. Walter Ward's typical. When thought of the Mr. Ward, who, is a Queens

the committee (ethics), and I'm sure Troy is earnest-working member. Silver-Democrat, also a "hard-work" and said he



Photograph taken from a vantage point in lower Manhattan showing tornado funnel dropping out of clouds, center, onto New Jersey waterfront

A Tornado Damages Port Area

A tornado staged another rare spectacle in New York Harbor just before noon yesterday. The black, twisting cone touched down in an industrial area near the waterfronts of Bayonne and Jersey City, whipping walls and roof from four buildings, tipping over trailers and cars and downing utility lines. Three persons were reportedly slightly injured.

The twister was visible from offices in lower Manhattan and from at least one airliner, whose pilot reported it as in the harbor, between the Statue of Liberty and Bayonne. That would have made it a waterspout, in keeping with the city's nautical mood these days.

But other witnesses, supported by the National Weather Service, said it actually reached the surface inland and moved slowly and destructively north for a matter of minutes before dissolving into a general thunderstorm that swept the area.

Severe damage was suffered by half a dozen industrial buildings along Chapel and Linden Avenues in Bayonne and Jersey City and Port Jersey Boulevard. Nine truck trailers were overturned in the Military Ocean Terminal, and some contents of a warehouse at 100 Harbor Drive were blown across the road.

A Weather Service aide said the metropolitan region gets a tornado about once a year, the last previous one having been registered in Flanders, N. J., a year ago.



Security guards walking through the remains of wall of the Albanil Dye and Chemical Company in Jersey City that was ripped from building by tornado yesterday.

Metropolitan Briefs

Newark Puerto Ricans Found Slighted

The Newark Human Rights Commission said in a long-awaited report that there were serious shortcomings in the treatment of the city's Spanish-speaking population, most of it Puerto Rican, and proposed 24 recommendations for correcting them.

The commission called for employment practices in both civil offices and the uniformed Police and Fire Departments that better reflected the growth of Newark's Hispanic population. Recommended, too, were greater use of bilingual skills among employees having direct contact with the public and an expansion of the publication of official documents in both Spanish and English.

Inquiry on Intelligence Crimes Asked

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York released a report urging the appointment of a temporary special prosecutor to investigate possible crimes committed by Federal intelligence-agency employees. George M. Hasen, chairman of the association's committee on civil rights, said that recent Congressional committee hearings had uncovered sufficient evidence of criminal activity by intelligence employees to justify a "full, fair and impartial investigation."

Inmate 'Just Walks Out' of Courthouse

A prison inmate being held on robbery charges strolled through the open doors of a holding pen in State Supreme Court in Queens and escaped, the police and Corrections Department officials reported. The prisoner, Raymond Hernandez, 46 years old, "just walked out" of the holding pen, according to a police officer. Mr. Hernandez was being held in \$7,500 bond on robbery and criminal impersonation charges. He had been taken to the court from the Queens House of Detention for a hearing.

Homebound L.I. Riders Delayed

At least 15 homebound Long Island Rail Road commuter trains were delayed at or near Pennsylvania Station for 10 to 30 minutes during the peak evening period because of signal malfunctions in the East River tunnels, the railroad reported. Water, which had caused short circuits, was pumped out.



at left, and Michael Freedberg, right, stative Edward I. Koch the solar energy alled on the roof of 519 East 11th Street. Flat copper plates containing water pipes are tilted toward the sun; the system provides for 85 percent of the building's hot water requirements.

ast 11th St.: Neighbors Rebuild Hopes

shirts bearing the words "East 11th Street" unloaded trucks of lumber and hoists bags of cement into doorways. All up and down the block, there are signs of building, with the action centered on No. 519.

Three years ago, 519 East 11th Street was gutted, but the skeleton remained structurally sound, and a group of tenants organized to rebuild. Under a combination of Federal and New York City assistance grants, the tenants managed to acquire a \$177,000 loan, at 7 percent interest, to be paid back over 30 years.

In return for their mortgage payments and the work they put in on renovations at \$3 an hour—they call it "sweat equity"—their apartments become their own property.

"In an average year about 30,000 apartments in the city are abandoned," said Representative Edward I. Koch, Democrat of Manhattan, who conducted a tour of No. 519 yesterday. "In a good year, maybe 20,000 new apartments are built. To reverse that trend, you've either got to build new housing or rehabilitate existing units."

Travis Price is an architect specializing in solar energy who has been working on the East 11th Street project for the last two years.

On the roof of No. 519, Mr. Price explained the workings of the building's solar heating facilities—a series of flat copper plates, tilted towards the sun, with water circulating through them, gathering heat.

"What we're doing here is more than a building job," Mr. Price added. "It's urban homesteading. We're providing housing, and jobs, and a self-sufficient unit. We plan to put up a 38-foot windmill next, as a source of electricity, and I'd like to see us planting gardens, too. Everybody in the community's pulling together. This house here, to us, is like a church."

Sutton Leaning Toward Mayoral Bid

By RONALD SMOTHERS

While Borough President Percy E. Sutton of Manhattan is not exactly off and running for Mayor in 1977, he and a number of people who think he should make the race are making sounds that suggest that Mr. Sutton is at least "ready and waiting" to seek the post.

The latest sign to observers of the city's politics is the scheduling of a Saturday "Champagne and Soul Harlem Salute to Our Main Man Percy Sutton" sponsored by a number of Harlemites long associated with the Manhattan Democrat.

The proceeds of the \$25-a-plate dinner, to be held at the Harlem State Office Building, will go "toward surveys, polls, political and community activities on behalf of" Mr. Sutton, according to the invitation.

Beame Is Praised

The dinner is the second of four such events planned for this year designed in part to raise \$12,500 of the \$25,000 spent on polls and to finance future polls on attitudes toward government and political personalities, according to someone close to the Borough President.

Poll results so far, he said, showed that Mr. Sutton is "watched more closely and evaluated more favorably as a candidate for Mayor in 1977 than he was in similar polls taken in 1972."

"As far as I'm concerned, there is no doubt that he is a candidate for Mayor," said State Senator Carl H. McCall, Democrat of Manhattan and one of the sponsors of the Saturday dinner. "With the growing acceptance of the idea of a Sutton mayoralty, we want to be ready."

The situation that Mr. Sutton and his supporters want to be ready for is the likelihood that Mayor Beame, despite persistent reports to the contrary, will not seek re-election.

"I am not now a candidate for Mayor, but I certainly have the capacity to be Mayor," Mr. Sutton said yesterday, repeating the statement he had made for more than a year in keeping his options for 1977 open.

"I will not run if Abe Beame is a candidate," Mr. Sutton said. "He is a decent human being doing his best to solve the city's problems and under those conditions my sense of loyalty to him would not allow me to run against him."

"But should he not run and my polls continue to show me doing as well as I presently am, I think I would make the run for Mayor. In fact, I'm rather certain I would, and with a large body of support."

Although Mr. Sutton is one of the most powerful black officials in the state, he concedes that he could not succeed in a race for Mayor without broad support from all of the city's ethnic groups—support that is now tilted to Mayor Beame and will continue to be tied to him as long as Mr. Beame's plans are in doubt.

The Harlem fund-raising event is viewed as an essential first step in any campaign for Mayor, according to David N. Dinkins, the City Clerk and a longtime associate of Mr. Sutton's.

"Very clearly we all understand that any black who seeks a citywide office must be acceptable to and be able to raise money in his own community," said Mr. Dinkins.

Lloyd Williams, president of the Uptown Chamber of Commerce, which, along with several other Harlem groups, planned the dinner, was careful to point out that the sponsors were paying more than the normal rental for the facilities at the Harlem State Office Building. He said the group had been chastened by the questions raised recently about Mayor Beame's planned use of Gracie Mansion for a Democratic State Committee fund-raising event.

"Although this isn't a fundraiser for a declared candidate for public office covered by the campaign contributions law," Mr. Williams said, "we're filing the information of proceeds with the Board of Elections anyway."

Lottery Number July 7, 1976 N.J. Pick-It-462

GIVING IS JOY. GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

A HUGE FISH KILL FOUND OFF JERSEY

55-Mile Stretch of Ocean Floor 'Dead' of Pollution—Sludge Dump Suspected

By CHARLES KAISER

Commercial fishermen have discovered a huge fish kill off New Jersey in an area at least 55 miles long and 30 miles wide just south of the controversial sewage sludge dump off New York Harbor.

The dead fish have been discovered on the bottom of the ocean by fishermen who drag their nets and by scuba divers who have examined shipwrecks. The area is from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, about 55 miles down the Jersey Shore.

An official of the Sandy Hook laboratories of the National Marine Fisheries Service said that if the kill was as large as fishermen had described it, it would be the biggest kill in the area since 1968.

"Completely Dead"

"I went out to a shipwreck, and it was completely dead—starfish, eels, lobsters, all sizes of crabs—everything was dead," said Pat Yanatan, a microbiologist who is environmental committee chairman for the Eastern Diveboat Association.

Mr. Yanatan and others who have observed the kill say the ocean is befouled by yellowish brown water below the thermocline—the layer of water between the warmer surface zone and the colder deep-water zone.

David Bulloch, president of the Sandy Hook-based American Littoral Society, said that he and many of the fishermen in the area believed the sewage sludge dump to be the cause of the polluted condition.

But Comdr. R. Lawrence Swanson, who heads the New York Bight project of the Federal Marine Ecosystems Analysis program, said: "At this time I don't see anything that is indicative that sewage sludge is the cause of this problem."

Oxygen Deficiency Found

Commander Swanson also believes that the sludge dump played little or no part in the pollution wave that befouled 70 miles of Long Island's beaches two weeks ago.

He added that water tests last week of the affected area off Jersey indicated that "the oxygen values were below 1 milliliter per liter," which he said was less than the minimum of oxygen for ocean life to survive.

A spokesman for the New Jersey State Department of Environmental Protection said that swimming water remained clean off the beaches. Mr. Bulloch agreed that no dead fish had been observed within three miles of the shore.

The department spokesman also said: "We don't buy the idea that it's sludge, yet."

The National Marine Fisheries Service started sampling the water in the area of the kill yesterday. Bad weather was making the examination more difficult, according to Robert Reid, who is coordinating the service's investigation.

Mr. Reid said the sludge dump was one possible source of pollution, but he added: "It could be a natural movement of the water mass, creating unusual temperatures."

Nobody "can remember anything like this," Mr. Yanatan said of the kill. "For 15 years, the water quality has been getting progressively worse," he added.

'Too Hot' to Work, Staff Shuts Library Branch

By JOHN T. McQUISTON

A West Side branch of the New York Public Library was shut down yesterday by its employees who, citing a contract provision, said it was too hot and humid to work. The move surprised community residents, many of whom had recently fought to keep the library open and had saved the jobs of those who work there.

"It's just too hot," complained one employee, who was busily printing a sign that said the library was closed. She posted it shortly after 2 P.M., a little more than two hours after the library, the Bloomingdale branch at 150 West 100th Street, had opened.

As scores of disappointed children and adults filed out the door, the temperature in nearby Central Park was 76 degrees, the humidity 79 percent and the Temperature Humidity Index 73—a point at which about a fourth of the population is theoretically uncomfortable according to the National Weather Service.

"This library is never open as it is," said one elderly woman. "They keep asking us to write to the Governor and Mayor for more money to hire more employees. Then those who have a job say it's too hot to work and then collect their pay at the same time."

John M. Cory, director of the New York Public Library, said that the employees would be paid for yesterday. He explained that this was being done according to an old contract provision with District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

He said the practice had developed when the libraries were fully financed and fully staffed and could cut back to a skeleton staff when the T.H.L. as measured individually by each branch, reached 80.

"We're already of skeleton staff because of budget cuts, so now we close," Mr. Cory said. "I can see that this standing procedure could now be a sensitive issue to the public."

Mr. Cory said that long before the city's fiscal crisis, which has forced the closing of several branch libraries and the layoff of scores of employees, he had urged that all the older branches be air-conditioned as the best means to increase productivity.

Before the shutdown yesterday, a breeze was blowing through the open windows of the Bloomingdale branch, and large fans kept the air circulating through the first-floor reading rooms, where neighborhood elderly gathered and children leafed through picture books, unmindful of the weather.

HEARST SENTENCE IS DELAYED AGAIN

Psychiatric Tests Force a New Postponement Till About Mid-October

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7— Patricia Hearst's sentencing for armed bank robbery and use of firearms to commit a felony was delayed today until about mid-October.

Since her conviction in Federal court here in March, Miss Hearst has been undergoing psychiatric tests at the Metropolitan Detention Center in San Diego.

This enabled her to avoid going to trial in California Superior Court in Los Angeles jointly with William and Emily Harris.

The further delay in sentencing came today as Federal District Judge William Orrick signed an order extending the tests for 90 more days.

The extension was requested by the Bureau of Prisons, which asked for further study of Miss Hearst. The first 90 days of tests tests expire Sunday. The new extension allows the tests to continue to Oct. 11.

Judge Orrick took control of the case after the death last month of Judge Oliver J. Carter, who presided at the eight-week trial in which the jury rejected Miss Hearst's intention that she was forced to declare allegiance to the radical band that kidnapped her.

Few Known Members Left

As far as it is known, this group, the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, now consists only of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, who are on trial in Los Angeles, and Russell Little and Joseph Reimiro, who were convicted and sentenced to life terms for the 1973 murder of Dr. Marcus Foster, the superintendent of schools in Oakland, Calif.

Miss Hearst, after being kidnapped on Feb. 4, 1974, spoke in tape-recorded statements smuggled out of the S.L.A. hideouts. She said she had become a member of the radical band.

But during her trial, she repeatedly asserted in testimony that she had made those statements because she was trying to save her life and trying to persuade her captors to turn her free.

She agreed under cross-examination that she had been offered freedom before she took part in the bank robbery for which the jury convicted her.

Miss Hearst testified that she believed the offer of freedom was really a test of her beliefs, and that if she had tried to grasp it, she would have been killed.

The state charges in Los Angeles stemmed from actions that occurred while the Harris and Miss Hearst were separated from the other members of the Symbionese group in mid-May, 1974.

Miss Hearst, left alone in a parked van, emptied an automatic weapon, and fired rounds from a semi-automatic, to free William Harris, who with Emily Harris, was struggling with store clerks who tried to restrain him as a shoplifting suspect.

In her testimony in Federal court, Miss Hearst agreed that she had done that, and said "I just can't believe that I did what I did."

Reason for Conviction

Jurors who convicted her said this action had caused them to disbelieve her story of coercion.

It is not clear when Miss Hearst will face charges in Los Angeles. The state had sought to try her with the Harris, but her attorneys resisted this.

The prior claim of the Federal Government was asserted by Judge Carter, so that after Miss Hearst was arraigned in Los Angeles she was removed to the Federal facility in San Diego for tests.

Soon after those tests began, and as prosecutors in Sacramento, Oakland, and San Rafael, Cal., began to maneuver to place criminal charges against Miss Hearst, it was disclosed by authoritative but anonymous sources that she had begun to tell the authorities what happened while she lived in hiding with underground figures from May 17, 1974, until her arrest on Sept. 18, 1975.

It was on May 17, 1974, that six other members of the Symbionese group died in a gun battle with Los Angeles policeman who found them hiding in a house in a black residential section of Los Angeles.

Miss Hearst, who is the granddaughter of William Randolph Hearst, founder of the newspaper chain, and the daughter of Randolph A. Hearst, chairman of the Hearst Corporation, escaped death because she was away with the Harris, involved in the events for which they are now on trial.

Bids Due on I-195 Stretch

JACKSON, N.J., July 7 (UPI)—Construction will start this year on an eight-mile stretch of Interstate 195 from Jackson Township to Balmat, the State Transportation Department said yesterday. The roadway will eventually link Trenton with the central Jersey shore. Bids will be opened Aug. 5 on a 4.3-mile stretch from the present terminus in Jackson Township to Howell Township. The department will advertise for bids on the remaining portion in October.

France Leading in Shift to Nuclear Power

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to The New York Times

MARCOULE, France—By 1985 France expects to derive 68 percent of its electricity from nuclear power plants, and by the end of the century 150 or more nuclear plants may be operating in a region smaller than Texas, making France probably the most fully nuclear-powered country on earth.

As a step in that direction, a breeder reactor is to be built with five times the power of the prototype plant now operating here in the south of France.

The latter, known as Phenix, is near the mouth of the Rhone River. It is the only full-scale breeder that, to date, has been able to function without serious difficulties.

The new plant, to be called Superphenix, will be at a site already in preparation on the Rhone 30 miles west of Lyon.

France will hold a 51 percent share in the enterprise. Italy will have 33 percent and West Germany 16 percent. It will produce 1,200 megawatts (million watts).

Accident Casts Shadow

The prototype American breeder to be built at Clinch River, Tenn., will generate only 330 megawatts, and a start on its construction may be distant. The program has been hampered by memories of a 1966 accident at the Fermi breeder reactor near Detroit, in which some fuel elements melted, and by growing opposition to the breeder approach.

A breeder differs from ordinary reactors in that it can "breed" more fuel than it consumes. It is entirely or partly fueled by uranium 235, which constitutes less than 1 percent of natural uranium. But fast neutrons released by the splitting of uranium 235 atoms are used to convert uranium 238 into plutonium 239, which can then be used as fuel, or to make weapons.

Uranium 238 constitutes more than 99 percent of natural uranium. Breeders would stretch available uranium reserves far into the future.

In recent interviews French energy officials explained why France has chosen to lean so heavily on nuclear energy. On a tour of the Phenix plant engineers there also explained why they believe it is safe and why it has averted the troubles that have plagued similar plants in Britain and the Soviet Union.

Fuel Imports Relied On

France has not been free from the doubts and fears that elsewhere have fomented opposition to nuclear energy, and in particular to breeder reactors. However, unlike Britain, which has ample coal and a prospect of much gas and oil from the North Sea; France must depend almost entirely on imported fuel.

Its coal reserves do not compare, for example, with those of Germany. While there is considerable enthusiasm for solar energy and other new energy sources, even by the year 2000 they are expected to provide only 3 to 7 percent of the total.

Last year France derived 2 percent of its energy requirements from nuclear plants. Within nine years this should rise to 25 percent. Fossil fuels—coal, oil and gas—will still account for 68 percent, according to present plans. Hydroelectric power will represent 1 percent and new energy sources only 1 percent.

By the year 2000 perhaps a third of all energy will come from nuclear plants, according to the plan, but dependence on fossil fuel will remain between 51 and 67 percent.

In the early years of the next century such fuel is expected to

become so scarce and costly that a shift to other energies will become rapid. After 1985 French planners hope energy consumption will level off.

In addition to the Superphenix project France is building a number of conventional light water reactors and expects by 1985 to have an installed capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 megawatts.

Opposition to the breeder reactors is chiefly concerned with their large-scale production of plutonium, which is highly toxic as well as being potential bomb fuel. The technology is also one of extremes in terms of high temperature and intense neutron radiation.

For example, the core of the Phenix reactor, no larger in volume than an executive-type desk, generates enough heat to produce 1 percent of France's electric requirements. This heat must be removed by rapid circulation of liquid sodium that is, itself, extremely hot.

The energy flow from the new Superphenix will be almost five times as great. Its design will resemble that of Phenix except for the heat exchangers. The latter play two roles. They enable hot sodium from the reactor to transfer heat to a secondary sodium system, and they permit the latter, outside the reactor buildings, to heat water, producing steam.

Two Rivals

While small experimental breeder reactors have been built elsewhere, the only rivals to France's Phenix are a British reactor at Dounreay, on the north coast of Scotland, and a Soviet one at Shevchenko on the west shore of the Caspian Sea.

Both have been handicapped by leaks in the plumbing that carries hot liquid sodium from the reactor to generate steam. If the sodium comes in contact with the steam a violent reaction occurs, producing caustic soda. At the Soviet plant a release of this corrosive material is said to have showered the nearby countryside.

According to the British, it is relatively easy to learn that there are tiny leaks in the sodium plumbing, but it is difficult to find them. A result is that Dounreay, designed to generate 250 megawatts, has been operating at less than a third of that capacity and has been shut for long periods.

While Britain now has the largest per capita nuclear energy capacity, it is soft-pedaling its atomic program. British energy officials say that nuclear energy ranks fourth in priority behind the fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas).

Plans for a large breeder,

mal as a prize. The young pigs were given to the people who had caught them.

Thomas Doyle, chairman of the committee and one of the 25 named in the complaint, said the events had been staged to illustrate "early Americana," adding:

"We are sorry if we offended anyone. The pigs are in good condition and will be taken good care of."

Soviet in Pacific Maneuvers

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—The Soviet Air Force and Navy were conducting what appeared to be large-scale antisubmarine maneuvers near Okinawa today and Japan sent out surveillance planes according to Japanese sources.

Bicentennial Event Called Violation of Humane Laws

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., July 7 (AP)—A Humane Society official filed a complaint yesterday with the police, yesterday against 25 members of the local Bicentennial commission, charging they held a "greased pig" contest Monday.

John Dommers, director of the society's New England division, contended the 25 had violated two state laws by including in their July 4 activities two contests—one for adults, the other for youngsters—in which contestants tried to catch slippery pigs.

He said state law prohibited "harassing" an animal for amusement and using an ani-

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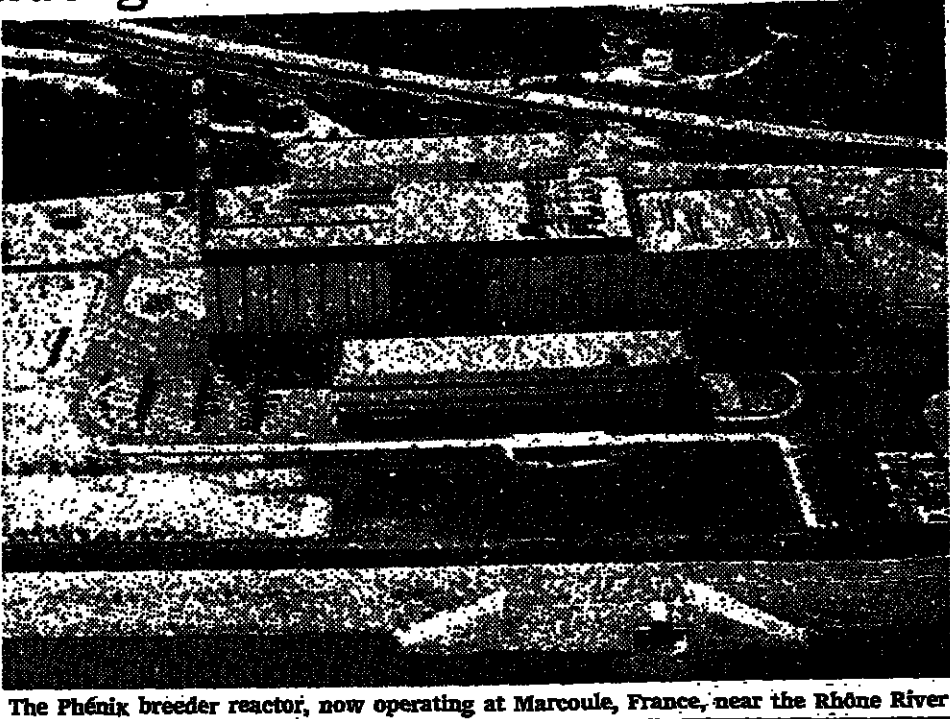
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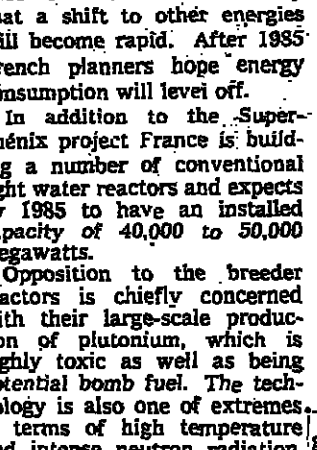
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The Phenix breeder reactor, now operating at Marcoule, France, near the Rhone River



The New York Times July 6, 1976

generating 1,250 megawatts of electricity, are in abeyance, at least until the troubles at Dounreay are ironed out.

By 1985 it is expected that nuclear energy will be generating only 15 percent of Britain's electricity, compared with a goal of 40 percent in West Germany (which probably will not be achieved) and an even higher one in France.

While the French are even of the Phenix operating record, it must be shut one week every two months so that one-sixth of the fuel rods can be replaced and other maintenance can be done. The reactor is of the "pot" type—it is submerged in a pot of liquid sodium. Unlike the Dounreay plant, whose pot is below-ground, the Phenix one is above-ground.

The French say this does not increase the risk of sodium or plutonium spillage since the system is not under pressure. They attribute their lack of plumbing troubles to experience gained with the Rapsodie reactor at the nearby Cadarache Nuclear Research Center.

Only a Test

Rapsodie was an experimental device for testing fuel elements and sodium technology. It generated no electric power.

Phenix is enclosed in a multi-layered containment vessel inside a building with reinforced walls. The reactor operates in relative silence. Steam produced by hot sodium flowing through a heat exchanger drives a single turbine, generating 250 megawatts.

Water as a cooling agent and is returned to the river. The re-entry spot is close to the river's mouth and, the operators say, the river temperature is not raised significantly. At night only seven men are required to run the plant, which has been in operation three years.

Within the same nuclear center are three reactors that, like those at Hanford, Wash., have been used to produce plutonium

for French atomic weapons. They have been operating 17 years. The complex is enclosed by double barbed-wire fences with barbed wire entanglements and an electrified fence in between.

400 Protest

French energy policy has been subjected to re-examination by a special commission formed last year after presentation of a petition by 400 academicians and other citizens concerned at the proliferation of nuclear plants.

The 37-member commission, which has produced two reports, is composed of representatives from industry, the government, trade unions and the academic sector. Its chairman is Dr. Bernard Gregory, director general of the National Center for Scientific Research.

In an interview Dr. Gregory noted that the commission did not recommend any slowdown in nuclear energy development. It did, however, lay great emphasis on ways to economize energy use. It also suggested the possibility of a steady drop in the cost of nuclear electric production until, by about 1985, the cost of electricity could return to that prior to the oil crisis of 1973.

That the fuel economies have already had an effect is indicated, Dr. Gregory said, by the 6 percent drop in French energy use in 1975, against a drop of only 2.5 percent in gross national product.

Room Plan Possible

Energy conservation measures already feasible include room-by-room heat control. A longer-term prospect is the installation of district heating systems using waste heat from nuclear plants, but Dr. James P. Slaughter, Mr. a concept also under study in Germany. France is participating in the European Program for Solar Energy, which is to spend a million dollars over the next four years.

The site for a European center for research on fusion—the release of nuclear energy by fusing small atoms instead of splitting big ones—is still unsettled, and the French are not optimistic about its early production of useful energy.

The emphasis, apart from expansion of unknown technologies, is on providing information that will be needed by the decision makers of 1985. This will range from experimental results in such areas as breeder technology to offshore oil exploration between Brittany and Cornwall.

Weekend

For Off Broadway Stage, It's Another On On Season... Carnegie Hall's Concert Lineup Is Its Biggest Ever... From Downtown to Fairfield the Rock Clubs Are Booming...

Hunting The Rare Art Book Greek Cabarets Changing

Every Friday in The New York Times

TAPE IS DISPUTED AT HARRIS TRIAL

Defense Seeks to Bar Use of Recording — Illness Causes Second Delay

By MARCIA CHAMBERS
Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, July 7—Lawyers for Emily Harris began their fight today to prevent the admission into evidence of a crucial tape recording in which Mrs. Harris's husband, William, is quoted as saying that "we were forced to fight our way out" of a sporting goods store where the couple had been detained as shoplifting suspects.

The Harris and Patricia Hearst, who was kidnapped by the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, and later became its convert, are accused of a series of crimes stemming from their flight on May 16, 1974 from the sporting goods store in nearby Inglewood. Miss Harris, who has renounced the Harris, is not on trial with them.

In a motion filed with the Harris trial judge this morning, Mrs. Harris sought the appointment of an "expert panel" to determine, among other things, the authenticity of the 33-minute tape recording, the last sent by the Harris and Miss Hearst before going underground in 1974.

The tape recording is considered a major part of the prosecution's case because Mr. Harris, in his own words, places "three members of the Malcolm X combat unit" at the sporting goods store and disputes the police version of the shoplifting incident. Malcolm X, a radical black leader, was assassinated in New York in 1965.

Jury Questioning Dispute

In another motion filed with Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler, the Harris, citing a recent United States Supreme Court ruling against a Nebraska press "gag" rule, contended that they were entitled to more extensive questioning of prospective jurors to discover bias than Judge Brandler has permitted during the last two weeks of jury selection.

Both motions, which the judge took under advisement, came as the trial was postponed for a second day because Mr. Harris is ill with the flu. During a two-hour hearing this morning, a prison doctor and Mr. Harris's personal physician disputed the seriousness of his condition.

The prison doctor, Phillip Y. Attala, who said he examined Mr. Harris "through the bars" of his jail cell, said that Mr. Harris had a mild case of flu, waste heat from nuclear plants, but Dr. James P. Slaughter, Mr. a concept also under study in Germany. France is participating in the European Program for Solar Energy, which is to spend a million dollars over the next four years.

Excused the Prospective Jurors

for the day, he told them that the hearing might be held tomorrow, depending upon Mr. Harris's condition.

In the motion on the tape, the defense argued that the "reliability of tape analysis techniques" had not been sufficiently established to allow the tape to be admitted in a California state court. The prosecution will file its opposing papers soon, and is expected to say that the authenticity of the tape, while an issue, can be affirmed by other witnesses.

According to testimony at Miss Hearst's bank robbery

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In it, Miss Hearst committed herself to the terrorist fight and

tried in San Francisco last February, the Harris were rescued by Miss Hearst when she sprayed the storefront with machine gun fire from a van in a parking lot across the street.

In their flight over that day and the next, the three are accused of kidnapping the owners of two cars and robbing their automobiles. Within hours after the sporting goods store incident, six other S.L.A. members perished in a gunbattle with police.

The tape recording delivered to Radio Station KPFF on June 8, 1974, and later played on the air, was the first word from Miss Hearst and the Harris after the six died, and was in part a eulogy to them.

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Mary King: A Key Carter 'Brain Trust' from the Beginning

By KANDY STROUD
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 7—It was like other mornings during the last year, Jimmy Carter awoke in his Capitol Hill townhouse, and bounded down the celadon-painted stairs for his usual cup and piece of toast. The former Governor of Georgia sat across the counter from Miss King, his hair, sleeves rolled up, red-penned seventh draft of a major policy on health.

Like her husband, Dr. Carter, Mr. Carter's deputy campaign manager, is a Carter intimate. Mr. Carter himself, she is soft-spoken and crystal-clear in her inner core of anthracite, described by friends and co-workers as cunning, cooperative, idealistic but ambitious, and out, when required, ruthless.

Her family circle of Carter women is probably no woman closer to the peanut farmer than the 35-year-old Miss King. In any Presidential campaign, she is a woman who has as much to do as the man. She is a woman who has as much to do as the man. She is a woman who has as much to do as the man.

called because women comprise that percentage of the country's population) was Miss King's brainchild. When she suggested it to Mr. Carter in a memo, he scrawled across the top of it, "excellent, proceed," and she has. So far she has recruited more than 100 women leaders from the worlds of politics, business, finance and education to serve on her national advisory board.

To find qualified women for possible Government posts, Miss King says she is using the "ice-pick system," that is, reducing thousands of résumés to computerized cards.

"I want to make sure," she explained, "that for every appointment Carter makes as President he will have the résumé of at least one completely qualified woman. He won't be able to say, as other Presidents have, that he couldn't find a woman qualified enough."

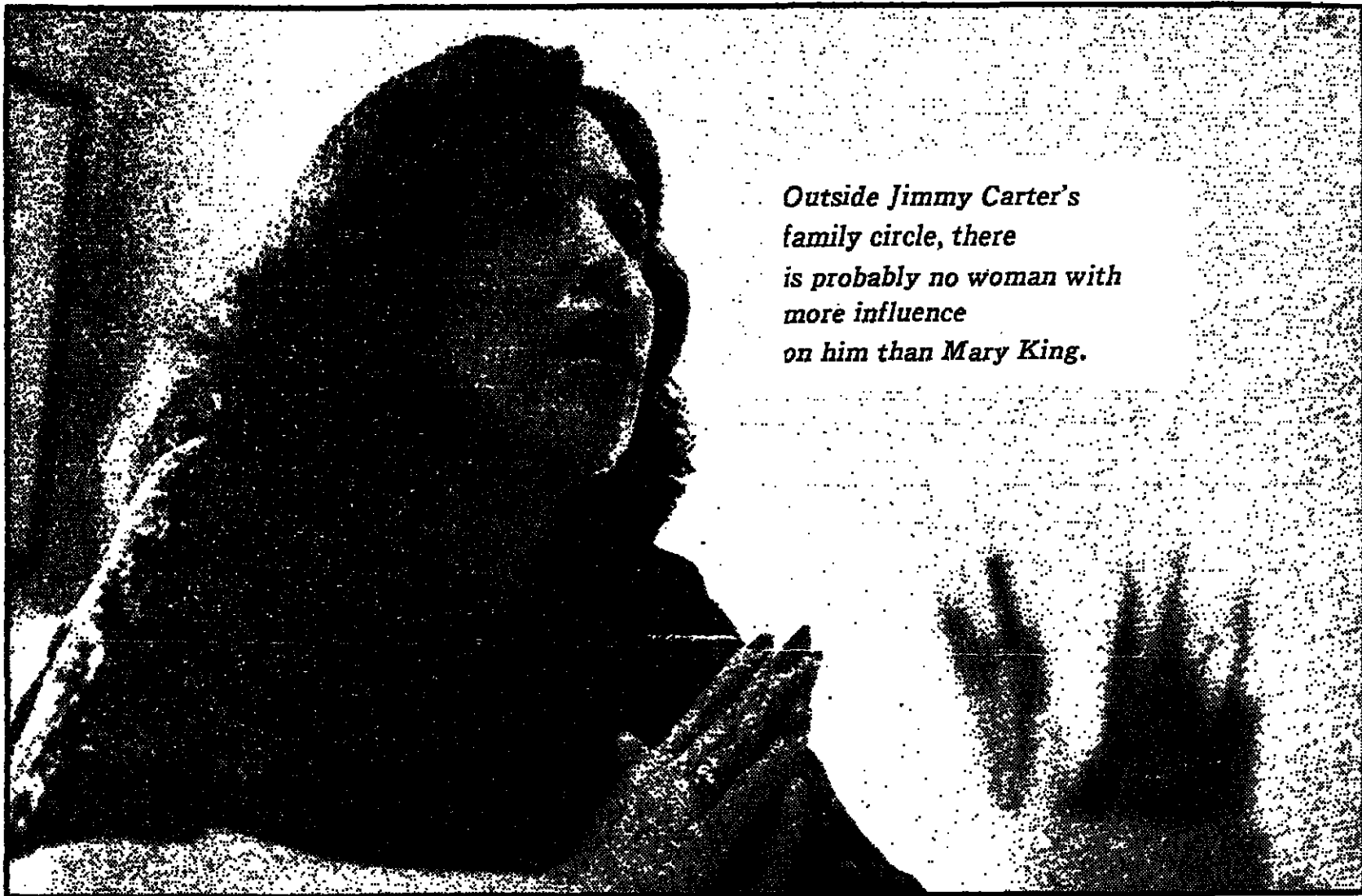
Miss King said she sees or speaks to Mr. Carter about once a week, and works with him on major speeches. The King-Carter alliance is due in part to the fact that Miss King's husband, Dr. Peter Bourne, a psychiatrist, is one of Mr. Carter's closest friends. Dr. Bourne was the first person to urge Mr. Carter to run for the presidency more than four years ago. At the time, Dr. Bourne was the then Governor Carter's State Director of Mental Health.

Her Office Is His Headquarters
Both Miss King and Dr. Bourne have worked tirelessly to generate interest in the previously unknown Southern governor, winning and dining the Washington press corps over the last four years.

Miss King, who has her own management consultant firm, Mary King Associates, which provides technical assistance and conducts research in health care and community services for government and nongovernmental clients, offered Mr. Carter her office. It has since been expanded into the regular Carter campaign headquarters.

Mr. Carter acknowledges that Miss King and Dr. Bourne have been his entree in Washington. "They know and understand the inter-relationships between people in Washington," he said. "And whenever I had a question on women's rights or health care, Mary has been very knowledgeable and helpful. She's one of the key people who helped me put together my ideas on national health care. She'll be one of my closest advisers on health care in the general election and in the future."

Seated in campaign headquarters at a desk neatly stacked with voluminous



Outside Jimmy Carter's family circle, there is probably no woman with more influence on him than Mary King.

The New York Times/Teresa Zabala

pink message slips and yellow legal pads and surrounded by pictures of John and Robert Kennedy, Mr. Carter and the poignant faces of poverty she has photographed herself, Miss King talked about her first impressions of Mr. Carter and the forces that molded her own life. Wearing a green and white Diane von Furstenberg dress, and making points with perfectly manicured hands glittering with diamond and ruby rings, she looked more like a starlet than a speech writer.

Impressed by Speech He Made
Miss King said her passionate commitment to Mr. Carter stems from a speech on mental health reform she heard him deliver in 1971 when he was still Governor.

"I had never before heard an elected official speak with such compassion and feeling about human suffering. And true to his word he developed an absolutely outstanding record on mental health in Georgia," she said.

Miss King, the daughter of a Methodist minister and a nurse/teacher, said she "always had a strong sense of public service and working to make my life count for something." In that respect, Dr. Bourne said, "she is also like Carter. That is his driving force—to do something consequential."

Miss King said her Virginia-born father fled the segregated South to preserve his own Christian principles and

to find "greater freedom in the pulpit to speak out on race." She credits his outlook with sharpening her sensitivity to the plight of minorities, both blacks and women.

A Moralistic-Activist in College
"I grew up with a sense of outrage," she said. "It sounds pious and dopey, but I took my father's sermons seriously."

By the time she entered Ohio Wesleyan University, she had become a moralistic-activist. "Very left wing? No. To me liberalism is just applied Christianity." She took part in sit-ins and demonstrations, spent Christmas of 1963 in an Atlanta jail for protesting a black friend's right to be served at a coffee shop, became communications coordinator for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Georgia and Mississippi and in 1964 organized the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge to the Democratic Party convention in Atlantic City.

In 1965 she published a "manifesto" calling for the rights of women and blacks; she says it provided the basis of the first women's meeting in Chicago in 1966 and helped give impetus to the women's liberation movement.

From the radicalism of the sixties, Miss King turned to Government for answers to human problems. In 1968 she joined the Washington branch of the Office of Economic Opportunity where she spent four years planning and de-

veloping comprehensive health care programs for both rural and urban low-income families.

One of her projects was the Atlanta Southside Comprehensive Health Care Center, where she first met Peter Bourne.

"I'll never forget the night we met," Dr. Bourne said. "Mary had come to deal with a hostile black community group. The group was angry with O.E.O., with Emory University and with the director of the health center. She calmed everyone down. She let every side have its say. She was the perfect intermediary and negotiator. I knew then this was the person I wanted to marry."

Field of Health

Another of her projects was Beauford Jasper, in the flatlands of South Carolina where Miss King recalls Senator Ernest F. Hollings weeping at the sight of infants infested with worms and dying of malnutrition. She also recalls being impressed that Jimmy Carter was the only Governor at the 1972 Southern Governors' Conference who "left the beaches to come by helicopter to inspect the project and to encourage the health personnel there to carry on their work with the poor."

If there is one area in which Miss King feels she has had an influence on Mr. Carter, it is in the field of health.

"Two years ago," she said, "he was worried about a comprehensive national health care system. He felt the costs

would be prohibitive. I helped him understand the outlandish expenditures under our current system could be absorbed and controlled by national health insurance."

Changed His Views on Abortion
She said she also believes she has brought Mr. Carter around on abortion. "I helped him understand abortion as an alternative to failed contraception," she said. "He had only looked at it before as an ethical issue."

Miss King is now writing a major speech on women that both Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, have helped on.

"I always consult Rosalynn as an expert," Miss King said. "Her understanding of women's problems is real and pragmatic because of the way she grew up. She was never raised on silk pillows. She worked out of necessity so she has a good grasp of the way the Carter looks to women who have to work to support their families."

"This is what Jimmy wanted me to include in the speech. He is most concerned about the plight of women who work in mills and factories and on farms for low wages and still have another life to cope with at home."

Miss King insists that Mr. Carter is a "natural feminist" and is quick to answer those who call him sexist for greeting women on the campaign trail with "Hi, beautiful" or "You're so pretty."

"It's anachronistic," she admitted, "but it's Southern courtesy. It's a matter of style, not substance."

She also has an explanation for women's groups that have rallied at Mr. Carter for allowing a watering down of a women's caucus resolution at the recent Democratic Party rules committee hearings that would have given women 50 percent representation at future conventions.

'An Open Process'
"Carter disapproves of the mathematical approach," Miss King said. "He wants an open process. In the District of Columbia, for example, four out of six delegates elected were women. With a 50-50 approach, women would have come out with one less."

Miss King said she believes women will fare "better than anyone dreams" under a Carter administration.

"Rosalynn has a great impact on his thinking and she is a natural proponent of women," Miss King said. "I think he'll see to it that the Equal Rights Amendment will pass. He'll work for day care, too. That and mental health will be Rosalynn's projects. She's already investigating them."

"I anticipate he'll have at least two women in his Cabinet. He wants to appoint women throughout the Government in high level posts. Ambassadorships, Federal judgeships, the Supreme Court, the Federal Reserve System. He wants to see women fully involved. His will be a total package approach."

The Art of Peruvian Craftsmen

By RUTH ROBINSON

took some extensive traveling through Peru and additional hunting in the Andes, but Barbara Brady and Miguel are satisfied. In Peru's highlands they have seen a selection of tapestries, weavings and other crafts and have put it together in the hazy of an old stone house in SoHo at 398 West Street that they have converted into what they call the Titicaca Trading Company.

Occasionally something special from a neighboring country shows up—old mantas, the tightly woven rectangles that women use for carrying their babies, from Bolivia, for instance, and heavy handloomed woolsens from Chile, to be ordered by the yard and used for ponchos, jackets and upholstery.

son and great-grandson of presidents of that country, also brought back samples of hard woods that can be ordered for unusual parquet floors. One is the dark, flexible chonta that the Indians use for their bows, the other the reddish quinilla so popular in Peruvian homes.

The gallery also offers handblown crystal llamas and other animals and gourds with designs cleverly burnt into the surface to transform them into animals and people, the shape of each particular gourd determining the end result. An armadillo, perhaps, or a rolypoly man. These start as low as \$2. Gourds with finely chiseled designs of great intricacy, however, run higher—some are \$85 or more. They are, after all, little works of art.

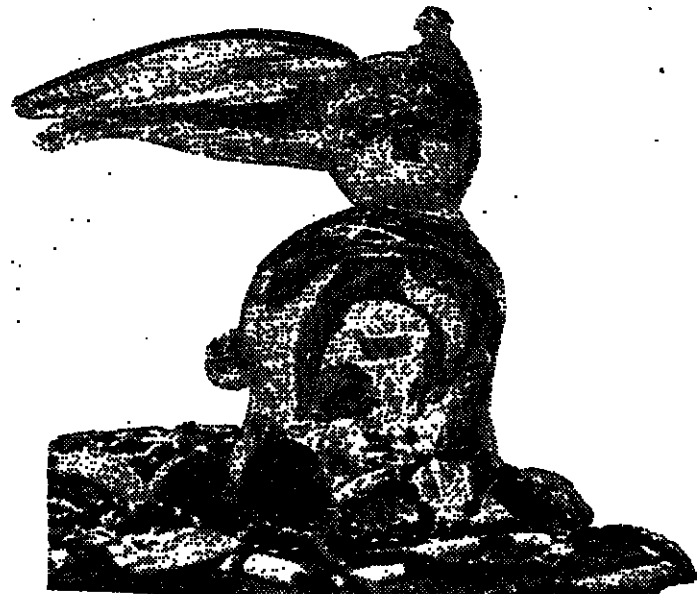
Occasionally something special from a neighboring country shows up—old mantas, the tightly woven rectangles that women use for carrying their babies, from Bolivia, for instance, and heavy handloomed woolsens from Chile, to be ordered by the yard and used for ponchos, jackets and upholstery.

The glory of the Titicaca Trading Company, however, lies in its woven things. Woolen pillows come in earth tones ornamented with birds and animals as well as in gaudy cerise, red and purple with colorful fish and birds embroidered on them.

"They're sort of corny, but they do them well," said Miss Brady, who was born in Brazil and lived in Chile, Mexico and Honduras, countries where her Foreign Service officer-father was stationed.

Then there are chuzpahs, little bags used primarily to carry cocoa leaves, and handsome rugs and wall hangings, some with mythological scenes, others with geometric designs. Possibly the most expensive item in stock at \$375, is a large hanging from Peru's central highlands with green background and floral design in many colors.

The gallery, incidentally, is named for Lake Titicaca. In Quechuan, titicaca means puma chasing a rabbit, which Miss Brady said is what the lake resembles from the air.



The New York Times/Tyrene Dukes

Stylized crystal rabbit and seed necklaces

Wine Barrels Come Into Their Own

By SHAWN G. KENNEDY
Special to The New York Times

SMITHTOWN, L. I.—"Mister, you're about 100 years too late for a job in your trade." That is what one unemployment officer told Edward White, a master cooper, in 1962.

Fresh from Ireland with a six-year apprenticeship in his craft to his credit, his certificate from Dublin Operative Coopers Society under his arm and his father's tools with him, the 22-year-old barrelmaker thought his experience and credentials would open the door to any cooverture in the United States.

Still a Brogue

"I had no idea that there were no cooperages left in the United States and that machines had taken over all the barrel-making and repairing in this country," he said, his words still tinged with a brogue after 14 years on Long Island.

"Coopering is still a thriving trade in Europe, and I had trained in that trade since I was a child," Mr. White added.

But until last September, when he opened a cooperage in an old carriage house on

Main Street here, coopering was only an avocation for him. For in recent years he has supported his family by working as a carpenter, mechanic and for a time with a carpet-laying business he owned.

But it wasn't a sudden demand for handcrafted barrels that put Edward White back to work in the trade that had been his family's business for seven generations.

Spurred by local wine hobbyists' demand for small, nailless wine barrels and the home horticulturalists' craving for watertight wooden planters, Mr. White decided last fall to go back into the trade. He is, he believes, the only master cooper in this part of the country.

And of course the Bicentennial bonanza hasn't hurt business any, he'll admit. His shop is fairly littered with Colonial-styled butter churns, washtubs and sap buckets, all popular right now.

Though barrelmaking commands the smallest segment of his business now, Mr. White demonstrated his craft one morning recently, using the same techniques employed in Ireland for centuries.

The smell of old bourbon

barrels (Mr. White uses the staves from those seasoned barrels for small wine barrels) freshly lumbered cedar and the river rushes that are used as caulking permeated the air. The only sounds in the dark, cool shop were made as the wood met the cooper's tools.

A true master cooper, Mr. White explained as he worked, uses no measuring equipment in making his barrels. He depends on his eye and master hoop to guide him. Nor does he rely on nails or glue to hold his work together.

There are two basic types of handmade barrels: the slack barrel, traditionally used for storing dry goods such as nails or crackers, and the tight barrel, which should be sound enough to hold liquid without leakage.

More Challenge

"There's more of an art, more of a challenge to making the tight barrel," the short, stocky cooper said. "They take about two and a half hours to make—beginning to end—whereas the slack barrels can be made in about a half hour's time."

To begin, Mr. White selected 18 staves and shaved the inside of each one on a special cooper's horse. Next he

lined up the curved staves within the master hoop for this particular sized barrel.

Then the circle of staves is set over a small fire and the staves are wet with water-soaked burlap sacks and left to steam over the fire for an hour or so. Next the buckled ring of staves is put on a windlass, a taut rope on a framework with a cranking wheel at one end.

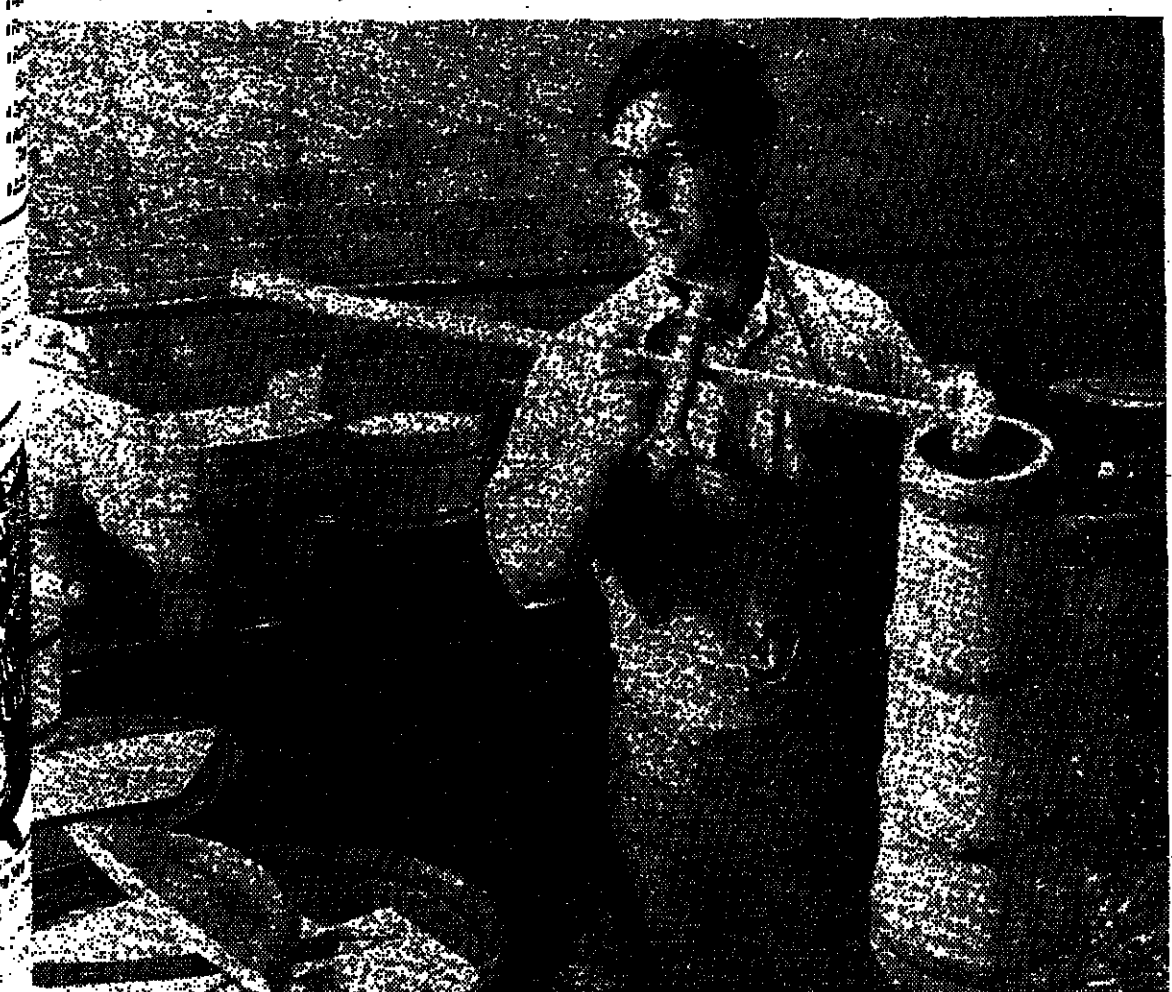
Takes Shape

The rope on the windlass goes around the staves and with the cranking wheel the cooper draws the staves as close together as possible. At this point the other hoops are dropped over the staves and the form begins to take its barrel-like shape.

Each end of the barrel is beveled (the inside cut on an angle) and grooved to hold the top and bottom pieces.

To make the heads (there is no true top or bottom for a wine barrel, the cooper explained) three or four short, wooden planks are rounded off to form a circle and then dropped into the barrel. Then the rushes are forced into the cracks in each head and between the staves and a hole is drilled.

If the barrel passes the test for watertightness, the cooper signs his work.



The New York Times/Bill Allen

Edward White turns out Colonial-styled butter churns as well as barrels in his cooperage

DISPUTED
MURKIN TRIAL
Utah Spring
In the Death
Criminal
CLEAR
1/3 to
At last! Their
watching
enjoyable
people who
subject.
HOTEL
HOTEL
Large
COOPERAGE

Lack of Money Spurs Both Sides in Strike

By PETER KRASS

Edith Jiwright Brown had at 100th Street, is one of the her first baby in Mount Sinai Hospital. "I liked the way they were cared," she said, "the staff, all the people I met. All the services have a slogan, 'We care. They do care.'"

Mrs. Brown got job at the hospital thereafter as a unit clerk, and yesterday she was picketing. "Be Fair to Those Who Care," the union's picket signs appealed. Mrs. Brown said there had to be a strike to "help ourselves" meet the increasing cost of living.

Inside the hospital, Dr. S. David Pomrinse, its executive vice president, also had a sudden increase in deficit. He said he had been struggling with a \$1.7 million deficit for this year, only to have the state promulgate a new Medicaid rate last Thursday that cut Mount Sinai's reimbursement below last year's. Dr. Pomrinse said the reduction increased the hospital's deficit by \$1.6 million.

Costs 'Gone Crazy'

Dr. Pomrinse said he had been trying to stay within the \$125 million that was spent for patients last year. This was despite increased costs he reckoned at 5.7 percent over an amount under the old union contract and rises in such costs as fuel, telephones and malpractice insurance, which he said had "gone crazy."

One harsh measure so far, he said, laid off 120 employees in all categories last February, the first time he ever remembered dismissing at Mount Sinai. The staff now numbers about 4,800, according to the hospital. In 1970, Dr. Pomrinse said, there was a 6 percent reduction through attrition, but "now the turnover is so low that nobody quits."

Mount Sinai, on Fifth Avenue



Policeman asks pickets to move off Fifth Avenue after strikers blocked traffic outside Klingenstein Pavilion.

Moe Foner, the union's executive secretary, estimated that 75 percent of the union's members earn only that rate. Among them are nurses' aides and orderlies and housekeeping clerical and dietary staffs. Dr. Pomrinse estimated that the cost to Mount Sinai of even an unskilled worker, with about \$1 an hour for fringe benefits, ran \$12,000 a year.

Mrs. Brown said her gross pay for taking care of the nurses' station, charts and supplies and other duties on the fourth floor of the Guggenheim Pavilion was \$188. After deductions for Federal, state and city income taxes and \$21.50 a week to repay the credit union for a \$3,000 loan she took out for a down payment on her cooperative apartment, she said she took home \$121.50 a week. The monthly carrying charge for her apartment at the union's 1199 Plaza project is \$279.80 she said, which works out to roughly \$70 a week. Mrs. Brown spends \$50 a week for food for herself and her daughters—Carla, 12 years old, and Rita, 10.

These costs leave \$1.50 a week for all other expenses. Mrs. Brown manages her household as a postal employee from whom she is separated, contributes \$75 every two weeks.

Mrs. Brown, 31, came here from Wilmington, N.C., hoping to become a singer, and she has had some church and concert engagements. She says that she is happy as a member of Mount Sinai's staff—everybody's "family," she said, but that she needs more money.

Elias Benabe, another striker, said he earned \$189.80 a week gross as a messenger-transport worker and took home \$142 a week after taxes. His wife, a Mount Sinai nurse's aide,

makes \$192 and takes home \$150, he said.

Mr. Benabe, 37, came to New York from Puerto Rico in 1956. He worked for subway news-stands and coffee shops, rising to become a store manager at \$156 a week. He submitted his application for the Mount Sinai job, which was lower but more remunerative, two years before he got it in February 1974.

He supports his son, Gilbert, 17, a DeWitt Clinton High School student, and contributes to the Southampton College education of his daughter, Judy, 19. The strike, he said, is something he "can't afford," but both he and his wife are out on the hospital's problems. Dr. Pomrinse said patients' bills were paid 18 percent from Medicaid, the Federal-state-local program for the poor; 33 percent from Blue Cross hospital insurance; 33 percent from Medicare, the Social Security program for the elderly, and the rest from commercial insurance, private patients and what could be scrounged.

Medicaid reimbursements, Dr. Pomrinse said, were calculated until last Thursday by taking each hospital's audited costs of the two previous years, applying a factor for inflation and then allowing up to 10 percent above the average for a selected hospital group.

Now, Dr. Pomrinse said, the 10 percent allowance has been suddenly stopped, cutting Mount Sinai's reimbursement from last year's \$257.51 a day to \$239.50. A further state move, he said, is attempting to disallow 10 percent in salaries of interns and residents.

So the unexpected result has cut Medicaid reimbursements \$1.6 million below earlier budgeting, Dr. Pomrinse said.

Notes on People

Hastings Site Saved By Americans' Fight

Who were the Americans that, as a Bicentennial gesture, put up \$300,000 to help save the Battle of Hastings site for the British? The two-week mystery was solved yesterday when a Princeton University professor, Julian E. Boyd, and a microfilm pioneer, Eugene B. Power of Ann Arbor, Mich., were identified in simultaneous London and Washington announcements. The American places they raised were part of the \$1.4 million paid at a June 24 auction for the 100-acre battlefield and surrounding estate by the British Department of the Environment. Although the department was short of money, it expects to preserve the historic site where William the Conqueror, leader of the Normans, won his title by defeating the Saxons in 1066.

Mr. Boyd, 72 years old, is a librarian, history professor and editor of Thomas Jefferson's papers. Mr. Power, 71, founded University Microfilms and merged it with Xerox Corporation in 1962, remaining on the Xerox board until 1968.

Samuel M. Elowsky, an 82-year-old manufacturer of women's sportswear, took time off yesterday to go to City Hall to receive a certificate of Mayor Beame's appreciation for his 62 years with the garment industry as well as his philanthropy. With him were his wife, Babe, as well as children and grandchildren. Mr. Elowsky has served as chairman of the New York Skirt and Sportswear Industry Association and is a trustee of Brooklyn's Kingsbrook Medical Center, which his mother helped found. A longtime supporter of Israel, he contributed 40,000 women's uniforms during its 1948 war of independence.

For his first official representative father, the President of the United States, \$1 picked his strong 30-year-old amat rider, who helps while attending California, will ride marshal Friday in Calgary. White salute to the Bicentennial.

"How to change when they have change themselves," most critics "are not admit we don't do," Norman A. rector of Federal yesterday. "Keep law-abiding is at least," he told Council on Crime fancies," language gatherings, herp Retribution, de capacitation, an tion are all ob carcercation."

Three days in ed yesterday Charles H. Perc with King Bee Rindler. Alameda the Illinois Be off for talks in reunion with d

Joan Garrity wrote "The 3 man" and "Man," cannot damages from Lyle Stuart in York Court of Tuesday. The been awarded, by an arbitrator to \$45,000 in tedly withheld a 4-to-3 deci. two lower. Judge Chard for the mag agents such could not because "for power to pu monopoly of

Workers Strike 33 Voluntary Hospitals

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

emergency rooms remained open with expanded staffs drawn from the closed clinics.

The current situation at the hospitals was summed up by William J. Abelow, the executive vice president of the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes of New York, which represented most of the struck hospitals in the union negotiations.

"If you are very sick, we will take care of you," he said at a news conference at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday afternoon. "If you can wait, you'll have to wait or go elsewhere."

Not all of the voluntary hospitals were struck because some had already settled, had contracts with a different expiration date or were not unionized.

The strike began at 6 A.M. yesterday after fruitless talks with the league ended at 4:30 A.M. The union had sought at least a cost-of-living increase which had been recommended last month by a three-man Federal fact-finding panel.

But hospital representatives said they could not afford any wage increase, because Medicaid and Blue Cross reimbursement rates had virtually been frozen by the state because of the fiscal crisis. Most hospital income now comes from Medicaid, in which the government pays for the care of the medically indigent, or from Blue Cross, which pays bills for its private subscribers.

There had been some hope that the state might ease its stand and allow for some wage increases, but the State Health Commissioner, Dr. Robert P. Whalen, remained firm that there could be no increased aid in the current economic situation.

Dr. Whalen said in a statement that the hospitals could find extra money if they operated more economically.

"There is no question that concerted efforts over the past few years could have resulted

in significant savings to the hospitals," Dr. Whalen said, explaining that there had been unnecessary use of such services as laboratory tests and excessive payments to some physicians.

The statement drew a strong reply from the Hospital Association of New York State, which said: "If the gross mismanagement of the Medicaid program by the state were eliminated, these revenues [to pay for the cost-of-living increase] could be generated with no burden on the state's austerity budget."

Union Leader Angry

Leon Davis, president of the striking union, was critical of both the state and the hospitals in a news conference at the union's headquarters, at 310 West 43d Street.

He called the reimbursement rates for the hospitals "impossible" and said they had been drawn up by bureaucrats who did not know how hospitals operated.

But he also indicated that the hospitals might be able to afford a pay increase in any case.

"How do you negotiate with someone who says, 'We have no money,' but refuses to open his books to you?" Mr. Davis said.

He reacted angrily to Dr. Bellin's charge that patients died because of the 1973 strike. He said that the findings were unscientific and that "if somebody dies you'll have to ask the hospital management why they did not agree to a peaceful way of settling the issue."

He was referring to the union's willingness to submit the dispute to binding arbitration. The hospitals have refused this course because they have no money to pay any award an arbitrator might give.

Federal mediators, who had been working with both sides, said no new meetings were being scheduled immediately.

"But we hope to get them together soon," said Eileen Hoffman, one of the mediators.

Under the union contract that

expired on June 30, about three-quarters of the workers earned \$181 a week. The highest wages, for chief social workers, ranged up to \$19,000 a year.

There was some bitterness in the picket lines about the hospitals' refusal to discuss wages.

"All we're asking for is another \$12 or \$13 a week and they refuse to talk," said Ralph Saintmaire as he walked with hundreds of others on Ninth Avenue between 58th and 59th Streets, in front of Roosevelt Hospital. He wore a placard that said, "Be Fair to Those Who Care."

There was some violence reported on the picket lines.

"Some pickets tried to keep people out of the hospital by jabbing them with hats and punching them," said Dr. S. David Pomrinse, the executive vice president of Mount Sinai Hospital. "And they even tried to keep a patient from coming in for his cancer chemotherapy treatments."

Most of the picket lines, however, were reported to be peaceful.

Many services and amenities were curtailed at the struck hospitals, and there was some uncertainty about just what was available.

A man carrying a child in his arms who showed up at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning was told by a guard: "Take her in. Maybe they'll see her."

Because there were not enough employees to take care of visitors, visits at Presbyterian Hospital were limited to patients on the critical list.

in the waiting room at Presbyterian yesterday, MacArthur Daniels, who had come up from Baltimore, was sitting with his daughter waiting for word of his mother-in-law, who had been admitted to the hospital on Tuesday.



Richard Fresthold, benefits manager of Beth Israel Medical Center, stoking incinerator. He was one of many nonstriking employees who helped keep hospital running.

The Jewish Hospital and Medical Center of Brooklyn, "but tomorrow is another day. Everybody is pitching in, physicians and secretaries, to do the work normally done by union personnel. Right now, things are fairly cool, but we have to live this out day to day."

Voluntary Hospitals Affected by the Strike

- There are three general categories of hospitals—public, proprietary and voluntary. Local public hospitals include such facilities as the Municipal and Veterans Administration hospitals. Proprietary hospitals are private, profit-making institutions. Voluntary hospitals are private, nonprofit institutions, which tend to have strong ties to religious or educational institutions. Most of the inpatient care in the city is provided by voluntary hospitals.
- Following is the list of voluntary hospitals that were struck yesterday:
- Arthur C. Logan Memorial Hospital
 - Bekman-Downtown Hospital
 - Bernstein Institute
 - Beth Israel Medical Center
 - Both Memorial Medical Center
 - Bronx-Lebanon Medical Center
 - Fulton Division
 - Bronx-Lebanon Medical Center, Concourse Division
 - Cabrini Hospital
 - Community Hospital
 - Hillside Medical Center
 - Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center
 - Jamaica Hospital
 - Jewish Hospital and Medical Center of Brooklyn
 - Jewish Memorial Hospital
 - Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center
 - Lutheran Hospital
 - Lutheran Medical Center
 - Maimonides Medical Center
 - Municipal Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital
 - Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center
 - Mount Sinai Medical Center
 - New York University Medical Center
 - Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospital
 - Presbyterian Hospital of the City
 - Roosevelt Hospital
 - Southside Hospital
 - South Shore Hospital
 - St. John's Episcopal Hospital
 - St. John's Queens Hospital
 - St. Luke's Hospital
 - St. Mary's Hospital
 - Trafalgar Hospital

Carey Signs Bills on Curbing Brothels And Arming Convention Bodyguards

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

ALBANY, July 7.—In a first trickle of what promises to be a wave of bill approvals and vetoes, Governor Carey announced today that he had signed legislation making it easier for the police to shut down brothels and making it legal for dignitaries at the Democratic National Convention in New York City later this month to have bodyguards with firearms.

Mr. Carey's actions were among the initial steps in his consideration of 600 bills that the New York State Legislature churned out in the closing days of its session last week.

The huge volume of bills—exceeding in the number passed and sent to the Governor in the six-month period preceding the last week of the session—is now being sifted by Judah Gribetz, Mr. Carey's counsel, and the six assistant counsels, each of them examining bills that affect his area of expertise. In turn, make recommendations based on the opinions of state officials and dozens of others affected by the legislation in question.

Difficult Task

Their task has been made more difficult this year because of the peculiar way the Assembly and the Senate closed up shop last Wednesday morning as the sun came up after a 18-hour marathon session and several straight days of deliberations that had gone on well past midnight.

Normally, a Legislature at the end of its session adjourns sine die—that is, indefinitely, or, more precisely, until a new session begins the following January. Under such circumstances, a full formal list of all the bills passed is drawn up and transmitted for consideration by the Governor, who has 30 days to sign or veto them.

This year, because of continuing friction and distrust between Mr. Carey and the lawmakers, the Legislature did not adjourn. It merely recessed,

Notes on People

with the intention of returning to Albany on July 28, when it plans to consider whether to override any of the Governor's vetoes.

One result of the legislative strategy is that the Legislative Index Company, which has a state contract to make up a formal list of the bills that would pass, has not provided anyone with such a list yet. Mr. Gribetz's office has thus had to spend the first part of this week checking its own unofficial list of bills with the lists of the Senate and the Assembly just to make sure it is aware of everything that passed.

Constitution Cited

Under the State Constitution, any bill sent to the Governor when a Legislature is only in recess becomes law automatically if it is not vetoed within 10 days of its transmittal.

Mr. Carey has thus worked out an accord with the legislative leadership to have most of the 600 bills formally transmitted toward the middle of the month, so that the Governor's office can have the full 30 days of consideration that they would normally have had if the Legislature formally adjourned.

"Otherwise, it would have been a shambles," said S. Michael Nadel, the first deputy counsel. "Our principal concern right now is simply to identify all the bills that are before the Governor. It's not an impossible task, but it's made more difficult by the problems we face."

During the year, Mr. Gribetz's office carefully monitors the proceedings of the Legislature and keeps its own count of the 50 or 60 bills passed each week.

In the final days of the session, however, bills were being constantly amended and re-passed, subject to continuous change and negotiation placed before the lawmakers at the last minute, so that a formal monitoring procedure was practically impossible to sustain.

Up until its recess, 480 bills passed by the Legislature be-

Notes on People

came law, one of them—the so-called Stavisky bill mandating school spending increases in New York City—over Mr. Carey's veto. Another 27 bills had been vetoed. Now Mr. Carey is preparing to act on the 600 or so bills enacted in the final days.

Ahead of Schedule

Some of these bills have been subject to requests by Mr. Carey's office that they be transmitted ahead of schedule because of a need for more immediate action.

Among those bills were the ones Mr. Carey announced he had signed today. One of them changes the penal law to provide for the possession of firearms by police or peace officers acting as bodyguards for public officials attending the Democratic convention at Madison Square Garden.

Another bill that Mr. Carey signed provides for the reorganization of school aid for districts that experienced heavy growth in the last two years, and another permits the town of Yorktown to renew some of its short-term notes. These were requested by the affected localities so they could get by some of their own budget deadlines.

Could Informed

The firearm bill, Mr. Gribetz said, was sent to the Governor Carey last night. This morning Mr. Gribetz was in touch with New York City Police Commissioner Michael Codd to inform him that the bill had passed.

The Governor also signed bills making two changes in the real property law designed to facilitate the eviction of occupants using their premises for prostitution—such as the New York City Buildings Department—to seek the ouster of the occupant. Another creates a presumption of unlawful use of the premises when two prostitution-related offenses have occurred.



Two members of clinical staff of Beth Israel Medical Center in emergency room on special duty.

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THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1976

Notes on People
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By American

ie for Lead British Open

By JOHN S. RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times

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pipe-smoking who beat Jack two 18-hole te final day of der Cup, got a station from the dent Golf Club 75, which com- n, in view of h has been in ek, he was per- ur golf shorts. R. and A. held which ties and

jackets were not required.) American players have won the British Open five of the last six years, but today they were not storming any castles. Nicklaus, a two-time winner, shot 74. The Golden Bear had a golden cub today for his caddie—14-year-old Jack Jr., substituting for the ailing Jimmy Dickinson, the Scot who regularly caddies for Nicklaus in the Open.

"When I'd ask for a 6-iron," the elder Nicklaus said, "he would answer, 'I'd hit seven.'"

Miller Needles Nicklaus Johnny Miller, the 1973 United States Open champion, shot 72. Miller, who likes to needle Nicklaus occasionally, noted: "I'm not out of it, I'm sure Jack would like to have my score."

An unknown American pro named Bill Brask Jr. shot a 71. Brask relinquished his touring card four years ago because of poor performance. Then he went on the foreign tour, winning three events in New Zealand and South Africa. Last month he requalified for his tour card.

Tom Weiskopf, the 1973 British Open champion, shot a disappointing 73. He and Nicklaus complained about the condition of the greens, which appear to be dying.

Tom Watson, the defending champion, shot 75, and Hubert Green carded 72.

Among the other Americans were Jerry Pate, winner of this year's United States Open, 73; Hale Irwin, the 1974 American champion, 74; Arnold Palmer, the 1961 and 1962 British Open champion; Gene Littler, 75, and Ray

Continued on Page 41, Column 1



Jack Nicklaus Jr., caddying for his father, watches as Nicklaus drives out of the rough on the ninth fairway during the opening round of the British Open.

Olympians Stir Plattsburgh

By FRANK LITSKY
Special to The New York Times

PLATTSBURGH, N.Y., July 7—Processing of the 56J athletes and officials of the United States Olympic team started today on the Plattsburgh campus of the State University of New York.

The individual teams will move through here in four groups. The first group—men's and women's track and canoeing—underwent medical and dental examinations and received clothing. Some of these athletes will leave for Montreal on Saturday and move into the Olympic Village. The last Americans will arrive there July 15, two days before the opening ceremonies.

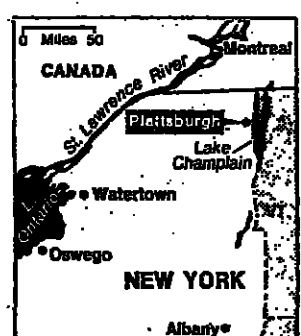
Most of the clothing—separate outfits for parades, leisure and competition—has been donated by Montgomery Ward. Adidas has donated, among other things, warm-up suits, training warm-up suits, rain suits and leisure suits.

The International Olympic Committee has banned advertising on clothing and equipment. The only identi-

fication on the outside of the white handbags donated by Adidas are the five Olympic rings and the letters "U.S.A."

However, for those who care, and the shoe manufacturers care badly, the athletes will be allowed to wear their usual shoes for competition. So the shoes will carry the normal three vertical stripes or one horizontal or whatever, mark identifies a brand.

This city of 20,000 is 63 miles south of Montreal, and Olympic fever has spread here. Hundreds of people



The New York Times/July 8, 1976

watch the Olympic track team work out daily. Motels are sold out and will soon raise their rates to Olympian heights because many persons plan to commute to the Olympics from here.

The United States and the Canadian Olympic basketball teams will meet Tuesday night at the university field-house, which seats almost 4,000. Tickets went on sale yesterday and were sold out in an hour.

Local merchants have signs welcoming Olympians, and they are welcoming them in many ways. There is free admission to local movie theaters, free use of beaches, swimming pools, golf courses and tennis courts. McDonald's gave out gift certificates for hamburgers. There are free tours of Ausable Chasm, 15 miles to the south, and free ferry rides across Lake Champlain to Vermont.

Some members of the men's and women's track teams have been working out here for more than a week. Houston McTeer, the school-

Continued on Page 41, Column 1

Yanks Tie on Error, Lose on Error in 9th

By MURRAY CHASS

Andy Hassler's losing streak lives. It continues at 17 games but how much longer Hassler can continue with the kind of fortune he encounters is debatable.

Hassler was Kansas City's starting pitcher last night and, except for an eighth-inning error by Fred Patek, he might have gained his first victory since April 29, 1975.

As the game turned out, the Royals beat the Yankees anyway, 2-1, but the 24-year-old left-hander wasn't around to pick up the decision. The victory went to Mark Littell, the relief pitcher who was around when the Royals scored the winning run against Catfish Hunter in the ninth.

After the Yankees had tied the game with an unearned run against Hassler in the eighth, Frank White led off the ninth with a single, Al Cowens popped out trying to bunt, but White then stole second and continued to third when Mickey Klutts, who had played a good game in his major league debut at shortstop, let Thurman Munson's throw pop out of his glove and carom into the outfield.

Amos Otis followed with a line drive to center that brought in White with the decisive run.

18th Homer Off Hunter

If it hadn't been for Patek's error, Hal McRae's homer in the eighth could have been the decisive run for Hassler. The homer was the 18th Hunter has allowed this season and it increased his league lead in that unenviable category.

Hassler, whom the Royals purchased from California Monday night, got the first out in the Yankees half of the eighth and appeared to have



Mickey Klutts, in his first major league game with the Yankees, fielding his first grounder at shortstop at Yankee Stadium last night. He bobbed Fred Patek's shot momentarily, but threw to first for the out.

the second when Sandy Alomar hit a routine high pop to short left field.

Patek, the shortstop, raced back and appeared ready to make an easy catch, but at the last instant he looked back at McRae, the left fielder, who wasn't in position to catch the ball, which dropped behind Patek. Alomar reached second on the error.

Klutts, the 21-year-old rookie recalled from Syracuse Tuesday night, grounded out

for what should have been the third out, but it was only the second. That enabled Mickey Rivers to bat and Hassler's ex-teammate, who he said was just like a brother, lined a single to right, tying the game.

Rivers reached third on Cowen's throwing error, and after Roy White walked, manager Whitey Herzog called for Littell to get the

Continued on Page 40, Column 8

Mets Support Koosman Early

By PARTON KEESE
Special to The New York Times

HOUSTON, July 7—Jerry Koosman tried to salvage the final game of the Houston Astro series tonight as well as curb the New York Mets' three-game losing streak.

Joaquin Andujar, a rookie right-hander making his first appearance against New York, started for Houston at the Astrodome.

The Mets got 20 hits and won, 12-4.

A taste of last night's Met medicine was spooned up to the Astros by Koosman in the first inning when he yielded three singles that loaded the bases, yet denied Houston a run. Meanwhile, New York's efficiency rating for run-making reversed itself.

Wild Peg Helps

Doing what they hadn't done in the previous 12 innings, the Mets scored in their first time at bat, Mike Phillips, still filling in for Wayne Garrett at third base while his teammate was at his ailing father's bedside, opened with a double, and John Milner sent him home with a single, the 13th

straight game in which he has hit safely.

A wild throw by Andujar trying to pick Milner off first put the Met left fielder on third, from where he scored on Dave Kingman's sacrifice fly. That made it 2-0.

In the second the Mets scored four times. They sent Andujar to the showers with five singles, then Milner greeted Paul Siebert, the new Astro pitcher, with a double down the right-field line, driving in two runs and making the score 6-0.

Three more hits in the third, including a double by Bud Harrelson and Koosman's second consecutive single, led to another run and a 7-0 lead. Phillips drove in the run with a long fly.

When the Mets were set down in order in the seventh inning by Gil Rondon, the fourth Astro pitcher, it marked the end of a 20-inning skinn in which the Mets had put at least one man on base. The streak began following the eighth inning of the second game of last Sunday's doubleheader with the Chicago Cubs.

Koosman, who last week had wondered aloud why the Mets could score 13 runs for

Jon Matlack, his pitching teammate, and so few for him, found himself struggling to last five innings even with a seven-run lead.

He grew wild in the bottom of the fourth, walked three and gave up singles to Bob Watson and Roger Metzger. The two resulting runs not only cost him the chance for a shutout, but also put him within one batter of being removed for Nino Escobedo, the newest Met reliever, who was warming up in the bullpen.

Following a walk to Jerry DaVanon, pinch-hitting for Siebert, which loaded the bases with one out, Koosman induced Enos Cabell to rap into a double play, short to second to first, to end the threat.

The Mets regained the seven-run margin in the sixth as Kingman led off with a double put over the over-shifted second baseman's head into center field. Joe Torre's single advanced him to third, from where he trotted home on Skip Jutze's passed ball. Harrelson batted in the second run of the inning with a single off the pitcher's glove.



From Leeds, England, covers his head with a walk through smoke from a heath fire on a golf course in Southport. The fire broke out while he was playing in the British Open.

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Dave Anderson

'The Best Ballplayer in the League'

From the loudspeaker in center field, rock music thumped through Yankee Stadium as George Brett threw left-handed off the mound. George Brett ordinarily throws right-handed, as all third basemen do. But in this moment before the Kansas City Royals were about to take infield practice, George Brett, his blond hair spread out below his tipped-back cap, was throwing left-handed off the mound for the fun of it. George Brett also was smiling, as all 350 hitters do.

"He's the best ballplayer in the league," his manager, Whitey Herzog, was saying in the dugout. "He can hit, he can play third base, he hustles all the time. He's just a good kid, just great. You don't have to manage him, just let him play." And let him hit.

Only 23 years old, George Brett is threatening to dethrone Rod Carew as the American League batting champion. He was elected by the fans to start at third in the All-Star Game on Tuesday.

"When I look at the averages," George Brett was saying at his locker, "Carew is the first guy I look at."

That's understandable. Rod Carew has won five American League batting titles, including the last four in succession. But the Minnesota Twins' first baseman has been batting about .320, about 25 points below George Brett's average.

"I look at Hal McRae, too," he said of his teammate. "And at Mike Hargrove and Ron LeFlore for his speed alone."

'How Tough It Is to Hit .350'

But all the other hitters are looking at George Brett; he's even looking at himself. In his emergence as one of baseball's new stars for the American League West leaders, his boyish face has been on the covers of Sports Illustrated, The Sporting News and Baseball Digest.

"I subscribe to Sports Illustrated," he said. "That was weird, getting the magazine in the mail and seeing myself on the cover."

George Brett is like that. He appears to be almost in awe of himself as a candidate for the league's most-valuable-player award.

"I'm finding out how tough it is to hit .350," he was saying now. "You go 1 for 3, your average goes down. But if I can keep it at .350 or .340, maybe I'll have a chance to win the batting title. That would be fun."

Perhaps the fun of baseball sours as some players age. But it never has for Pete Rose, and it exists for such enthusiastic youngsters as Mark Flairysh, the rookie right-hander of the Detroit Tigers, and George Brett.

"When they turn that rock music up during infield practice, George Brett was saying, "that turned me on."

Who turned him on to aspiring to be a major leaguer was his older brother, Ken, a left-handed pitcher now with the Chicago White Sox, who open a weekend series with the Yankees tonight. Ken was 17 years old when he signed with the Boston Red Sox for a reported \$85,000 bonus. At the time George was 13.

"My brother had money in his pocket, a brand-new car and he was going to the Florida instructional league

in the winter," the Royals' third baseman said. "All that appealed to me."

The Red Sox also had signed another Brett brother, Jack, a third baseman, but the Royals drafted George in 1971 in the second round after the Red Sox had ignored him in the first round.

"That was the summer the Red Sox was down on me," Ken says. "Maybe that was the reason. But when I was with the Pirates last year and the year before, I kept telling Joe Brown [the Pirates' general manager] to try to get George in a deal, that George was going to be super. I think they tried to trade Richie Hebner for George, but the Royals wouldn't do it. My father knew all along that George was going to be super. Even when George was about 10 years old in Hermosa Beach [Calif.], my father was telling people George would be the best ballplayer of all of us."

Ken Brett is also distinguished as the first pitcher to bench the designated hitter in a meaningful American League game since the dh was invented. He was in the batting order Tuesday night when the White Sox lost, 4-0, in Boston.

"The last two times I had lost, I had very little support," recalled Ken Brett, who has hit 10 major league home runs. "Paul Richards [the White Sox manager] knew I had been a good hitter in the National League and he told me to take batting practice with the other hitters. He told me he'd put me in the lineup so that I'd have a little more say about my support. I hit two line drives at the shortstop and the first baseman and a ground ball to the second baseman. I'm a good hitter, but my little brother is a super hitter."

The Homer In Spring Training

Before the White Sox acquired Ken from the Yankees in a trade for Carlos May, he pitched against George in a spring training game.

"George hit a homer off me, he must have hit a fast ball 430 feet," Ken recalled. "He was laughing and jumping going around the bases and when he got to third base, I shook his hand and patted him on the back. But in the Yankee dugout, Billy Martin and the other players were booing me. When the inning was over, the dugout was empty. They had vacated the dugout in my honor."

Shortly after the season had opened, the Yankees put Ken Brett on waivers and the Royals claimed him. But the Yankees withdrew the waivers, then completed the White Sox deal.

"That would have been super, George and me on the same team," Ken Brett said. "Maybe some day I'll go to the Royals."

Because of their age difference, they never were on the same team while growing up. And when George signed with the Royals, he was given some brotherly advice by Ken.

"I told him to always play hard, to be aggressive," Ken said. "Not to pout, not to throw his helmet. And to take care of himself so he can swing the bat."

George Brett has not ignored his brother's advice.

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To the Quick Wins Juvenile by Head

By MICHAEL STRAUSS

The Juvenile, which has been won by such notable thoroughbreds as Equipoise, Nashua and Bold Ruler, had its 100th running at Aqueduct yesterday. But despite its glamorous past, the 5 1/2-furlong fixture attracted only five starters and four betting interests.

What the \$36,925 race lacked in quantity, though, it made up for with a thrilling stretch duel between the odds-on choice and the 1-1 outsider. The favorite, Swamson's To the Quick, proved faster, beating William Hicks' Turn of the Coin by a head and returning \$3.60 for \$2 to win.

The race, held over a sloppy strip, was won in 1:04 4/5, considerably slower than the track's record time of 1:02 3/5. But even had the strip been faster, it is unlikely that the mark would have been threatened. It has withstood challenges since 1963.

If To the Quick, carrying 119 pounds compared to the 113 toted by Turn of the Coin, had been quick enough, he would have surpassed the track mark held by his sire, Raise a Native.

Since Raise a Native was the winner of the Juvenile

in 1963, yesterday's victory triggered some reminiscence. Dick Meade, who assists Mike Venezia and Robyn Smith with their tactics, has been particularly prominent in the Juvenile as a valet.

Meade recalled that he not only had carried the saddle for Johnny Rotz on the day he won the Juvenile with Raise a Native, but that he also had been the valet for jockeys who had won five other editions of the race.

"The first time was in 1943 when Conn McCreevy brought home Lucky Draw," said the gray-haired valet. "I know I was valeting for Eddie Arcoy when he brought home Nashua in the Juvenile for Belair Stud in 1954 and Bold Ruler for Wheatley in 1956."

Warren H. Mehrens, one of the three stewards supervising programs at the three New York Racing Association tracks, recalled that he had won the Juvenile with Edward Lasker's Flood Time in 1944.

"That Flood Time was a great one," said the former jockey, who guided Assault to the Triple Crown in 1946. "I loved to ride him because he was the kind of horse who would turn on the speed any time he was asked."

"I remember winning the Juvenile with him because of

the amount of foot he showed in the closing yards. We were in contention all the way as we rushed down that Widener chute. But we weren't on the front end as we approached the wire. It was then that I chirped at him. It was all he needed to take the lead and draw away."

The fixture was first run at Jerome Park in the Bronx in 1874—originally at four furlongs. From there it was moved to Morris Park—also in the Bronx—and then on to Belmont Park in 1905. It was not held in 1895, 1911 and 1912.

In yesterday's version—there was no show betting because of the skimpy field—the early speed was shown by John Greer's Golden Gossip, who led by 2 1/2 lengths after two furlongs.

But Golden Gossip could not match the late speed of To the Quick and Turn of the Coin, and he was passed and finished third, five lengths in the wake of the Hicks' performer.

Forego Rematch Looms

It appears likely that Forego, who was beaten by Foolish Pleasure last Monday in the Suburban, will compete against Foolish Pleasure again in the \$100,000 Brooklyn Handicap at Aqueduct on July 24. Both horses emerged from Monday's duel in "fine condition."

Edwin Boy, the 5-year-old gelding who has won six straight races on grass, may be asked to compete on dirt in his next outing, a possible appearance in the Whitney Handicap at Saratoga Aug. 7.

Jorge Velazquez, the leading jockey at the recent Belmont

Park meeting and the current pacesetter at the Big A, starts a seven-day suspension today. What will he do? "Stay close to the track and work horses in the morning," he said. "I want to keep in shape."

At Roosevelt . . .

Yesterday was "gate day" for Sweden's Duke Iran as seven of the eight horses scheduled to compete in Saturday night's \$200,000 Roosevelt International Trot went through tuneups. Duke Iran was the only one in the group to work with the starting gate though. His 30-year-old driver, Shig Johansson, explained that his trotter had had problems with the gate in the past. Advance win, place and show betting on the International Trot will begin tomorrow morning at the 153 OTB branch offices. Triple wagers on the trot will be accepted only on the day of the race.

At Goshen . . .

Hilary Almahurst captured the \$13,853 Coaching Club Oaks feature stakes trot for 3-year-old fillies in straight heats, beating Tall Tale in times of 2:02 3/5 and 2:03 2/5. Delvin Miller drove a winner through a rain storm. She paid \$23.60, \$3.60 and \$2.40 in the first race, \$3.80 and \$4 in the second.

Glen Named as Coach

COZAD, Neb., July 7 (UPI)—Joe Glen, who was a backfield coach at Northern Arizona University last year, was hired as head football coach at Doane College, Crete, today. He attended South Dakota University.

People in Sports

Rohan of Columbia U: From Court to Golf

Jack Rohan, the basketball coach who led Columbia to national prominence in the late 1960's and became chairman of the university's physical education department two years ago, will return to coaching next year as the Lions' golf mentor. He will succeed George Smith, who held the position two years while attending graduate school at Columbia. Rohan will retain his department chairmanship.

It is his second stint as golf coach. He also served in 1957 and 1958, the first two years in modern times that the sport was played at Columbia on a varsity level.

Jim Bailey, reserve defensive lineman for the New York Jets, was traded to the Cleveland Browns for a 1977 draft choice. The Jets got Bailey from the Baltimore Colts last year. He played in five games, two at tackle and three at end.

The new freshman football coach at Columbia is Tom Levine, who for the last two years coached Columbia High School in Maplewood, N.J., and previously was defensive line coach at Villanova. He succeeds Charlie Blank, who was promoted to the varsity staff.

Martina Navratilova, the tennis star, insisted that she did not leave Czechoslovakia

for political reasons. "It was strictly for tennis," she said. The 20-year-old Miss Navratilova felt her "defection" had been played out of proportion. "It wasn't for political asylum," she explained. "The [Czechoslovak] Federation was giving me too much trouble."

Brian Fryer, a 6-foot-1-inch, 185-pound wide receiver from Alberta University in Canada, signed with the Washington Redskins. Considered the top college player in Canada, he won the Harry A. Irving Trophy, that country's equivalent of the Heisman Trophy.

The United States Tennis Association has named Jack Stahr of Larchmont, N. Y., coordinator for its newly established Umpires Council and the national, sectional and district umpires committees. The council was created for the purpose of teaching, training and development of officials. Stahr, a familiar figure in the chair at Forest Hills and other major tournaments, headed the U.S.T.A. Umpires Committee in 1973 and 1974.

AL HARVIN

3 East Germans Hurt EAST BERLIN, July 7 (UPI)—Three East German Olympic swimmers, Wolfram Sperling, Lutz Loeschner and Harmut Floeckner, have been injured in an automobile accident. The East German news service, A.D.N., reported today that Sperling would not be able to compete in Montreal, but Loeschner and Floeckner might be able to if they recuperated fast.

Aqueduct Race Charts

By Tripline Publications, Inc. (The Daily Racing Form)
Wednesday, July 7. Seventh day. Weather showery, track fast for six races, sloppy thereafter.

FIRST—\$4,000, 4 yr. colts, \$5,000, 3 yr. colts, 1M (Colts). Winner, Duke Shabaz's (C) by Mr. G. (G). Time—2:10 1/2. Odds—11/20.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds
Duke Shabaz's (C) 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
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Bugles Blare for OTB

The familiar sound of a bugle calling the horses to the post became part of the city's offtrack betting scene yesterday. Before each set of race results, a tape of "First Call" was played over the loudspeakers at 86 of the Offtrack Betting Corporation's 153 shops.

The recording is part of a new broadcast system introduced yesterday to provide offtrack horse players with more up-to-date information.

"Attention, racing fans," the loudspeakers blared early in the afternoon. "It is 2:20. You have five minutes to place your bets for the fourth race at Aqueduct. Don't be shut out."

Late scratches, jockey changes and track conditions were among the items broadcast from OTB's "action center" studio on the eighth floor of the corporation's headquarters at 1501 Broadway. Jack McCarthy, a long-time radio and television commentator, will manage the studio. An additional 20 shops will be brought into the system on Sept. 20. All 153 branch offices are expected to be tied in to the broadcast center by mid-November.

Today's Entries at Aqueduct

Horses listed in order of post positions
Latter designates OTB listing

FIRST—\$7,000, 4 yr. colts and 3 yr. colts, 1M (Colts). Winner, Duke Shabaz's (C) by Mr. G. (G). Time—2:10 1/2. Odds—11/20.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds
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World Team Tennis

TUESDAY NIGHT MATCHES
Golden State vs. Boston
Indiana vs. Pittsburgh
Phoenix vs. Cleveland
St. Louis vs. New York
Washington vs. Los Angeles
Pittsburgh vs. Philadelphia

Amer. Soccer League

LAST NIGHT'S GAMES
Los Angeles at Sacramento
Chicago at New Jersey
Sacramento at Tacoma

High Tides Around New York

Sandy Hook High Tide Schedule

Date	Time
July 7	6:57 A.M.
July 8	7:08 A.M.
July 9	7:19 A.M.
July 10	7:30 A.M.
July 11	7:41 A.M.
July 12	7:52 A.M.
July 13	8:03 A.M.
July 14	8:14 A.M.
July 15	8:25 A.M.
July 16	8:36 A.M.
July 17	8:47 A.M.
July 18	8:58 A.M.
July 19	9:09 A.M.
July 20	9:20 A.M.
July 21	9:31 A.M.
July 22	9:42 A.M.
July 23	9:53 A.M.
July 24	10:04 A.M.
July 25	10:15 A.M.
July 26	10:26 A.M.
July 27	10:37 A.M.
July 28	10:48 A.M.
July 29	10:59 A.M.
July 30	11:10 A.M.
July 31	11:21 A.M.

TUESDAY NIGHT

SEVENTH—\$2,000, 3 yr. colts, 1M (Colts). Winner, Duke Shabaz's (C) by Mr. G. (G). Time—2:10 1/2. Odds—11/20.

OTB Starters PP 1/2 3/4 Fin. Odds
Duke Shabaz's (C) 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2
Duke Shabaz's (C) 2 2 2 2 2 2
Duke Shabaz's (C) 3 3 3 3 3 3
Duke Shabaz's (C) 4 4 4 4 4 4
Duke Shabaz's (C) 5 5 5 5 5 5
Duke Shabaz's (C) 6 6 6 6 6 6
Duke Shabaz's (C) 7 7 7 7 7 7
Duke Shabaz's (C) 8 8 8 8 8 8
Duke Shabaz's (C) 9 9 9 9 9 9
Duke Shabaz's (C) 10 10 10 10 10 10

SELLING YOUR CAR? AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

SALES-LEASES
WOLFE
Jaguar
Peugeot
Triumph

For Sale 3702
CAD ELBORADO CONV 1976
EL BORADO CONVERTIBLE
CAD COUPE DeVille 73
CADILLAC El Dorado 73
CAD El Dorado Conv 76
CAD 76 El Dorado Conv

Volvo
SEE US FOR THE LOWEST PRICE
WOLF MANHATTAN
273 Lafayette St. 226-4654

For Sale 3702
2000 CARS WANTED
NEED CARS FOR EXPORT
1964's to 1976's
Pay Premium Prices
435-3800
Brooklyn Auto Sales
45 S corner 18 Ave, Bklyn

Top Cash
We Pay Everything
WE PAY ALL LIENS
PLUS GIVE YOU CASH
GM Car Corp 212-731-4300

Cars Wanted
WE BUY ANY MAKE YEAR
AMERICAN FOREIGN & SPORTS CARS
OVER BOOK PRICES PAID
Mercedes, Jaguars, Porsches
Monte Carlos, Oldsmobiles
Comps, Cadillacs, Lincolns
SAVE HUNDREDS OF \$\$
EMASSY AUTO SALES
247-6887
1721 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Station Wagons & Buses 3706
MERCEDES BENZ BUS
DAISUN 1976-MIRACLE SALE
YONKERS DATSUN

Imported & Sports Cars 3720
PANTERA 72
PEUGEOT 7
Porsche 914-1970
Mercedes Benz 250SE '66 Conv
Mercedes 1969 280SL
Mercedes 75 450SL
Mercedes 75 450SL
Mercedes 75 450SL
Mercedes 75 450SL

Imported & Sports Cars 3720
TOYOTA Camry
VOLKSWAGEN
VOLVO 1976 P1800
VOLVO 1976 P1800
VOLVO 1976 P1800
VOLVO 1976 P1800
VOLVO 1976 P1800

سوكا من الامل

Columbia U. Court to Golf

OFFERS CODE STOCKHOLDER

ited Plans Would Activists' Rights Company Meetings

RULES ALTERED

ndations Would Aid nent in Rejecting ous Proposals

OT D. HERSHEY Jr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, July 7 — The and Exchange Com. forward today its recommendations

osals would signifi- und the opportunity ivists to place be- al meeting resolu- are not of obvious gnificance to the

n, shareholders for ir will be able to ir views on corpo- id policy, although t specify any par- nt of percentage.

the commission ed changes in its hat would make management to ex- als it believes are peditious or too

sed to Each Side ed that activist- and corporate ho contended dur- nual meeting sea- he present rules rly against them- e points and lost S.E.C. tried to re- y its present rules

ing to throw both on commission- ented. "And we're g to catch it from

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change proposed dvance the dead- ds to be consid- ed meetings to 90 he meeting instead

similar advanced ed for filing man- sions for refusing r's request.

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out of proposals with substantially ject matter as- ously submitted,"

Page 47, Column 4

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oes ry ?

What s. What I Will Feed

And they h Saturday, in the ce pages.

ork Times usness/ y other

MWO

Indonesian Satellite to Be Launched Communications Craft Is First Among Developing Nations

By VICTOR K. McLENNY

The first communications satellite to be owned by a developing nation, a \$12 million Indonesian craft called Palapa, is scheduled to be launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., tonight by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Indonesia is investing \$180 million, including more than \$130 million spent in the United States, in its domestic communications satellite system.

The craft to be launched today and a twin scheduled for launching in the fall of 1977 are to link 40 earth stations in the Indonesian archipelago at points up to 3,000 miles apart.

Perumtel, the Indonesian telecommunications agency, expects to begin service via the Palapa satellite by Aug. 17, the 31st anniversary of Indonesian independence.

Others Expected to Follow Today's launching is expected to be the first of many for developing countries. Many are establishing or considering satellite systems to set up nationwide electronic communications earlier, and at far lower cost, than would be possible with terrestrial wire, cable or microwave.

Algeria already has established a network of 14 earth stations, linked through spare transmission devices aboard satellites of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.

And Brazil, Zaire, Malaysia, the Philippines and Chile have already used Intelsat craft for domestic service or have applied to do so. India has been discussing the use of spare channels aboard one of the two European communications satellites, called Symphonie 1 and 2, which are stationed above the Atlantic.

Indonesia System Fourth Indonesia is the fourth nation, after the Soviet Union, Canada and the United States, to establish its own domestic communications satellite system.

The Soviet system largely relies on low-capacity craft called Molniya that circle the earth over the poles. The single Canadian system and three American ones use craft that are established at stations 22,300 miles above the Equator, where their motion is synchronized with that of a point on the earth's surface.

Canada's array of three Anik craft, similar in design to the

Palapas of Indonesia and launched in 1972, 1973 and 1975, is considered the first full-fledged domestic system.

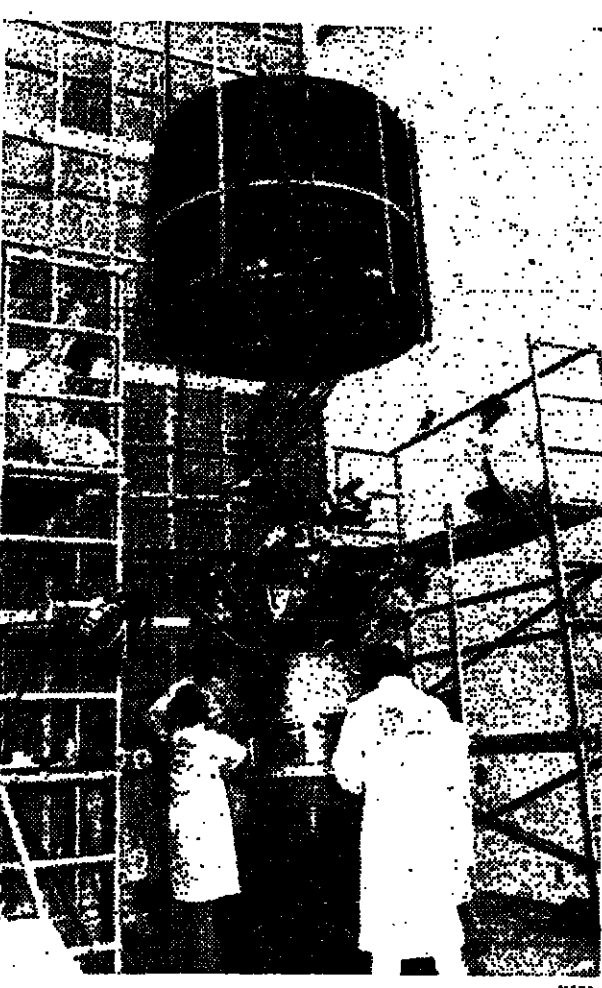
Also similar in design are the two Westar satellites, launched in 1974 and owned and operated by Western Union.

Like the Palapas, the Aniks and Westars were manufactured by the Hughes Aircraft Company of El Segundo, Calif. Hughes also made the Intelsat 4 and 4-A craft and the Comstar domestic satellite that is expected to begin service between Hawaii and the mainland United States in a few days.

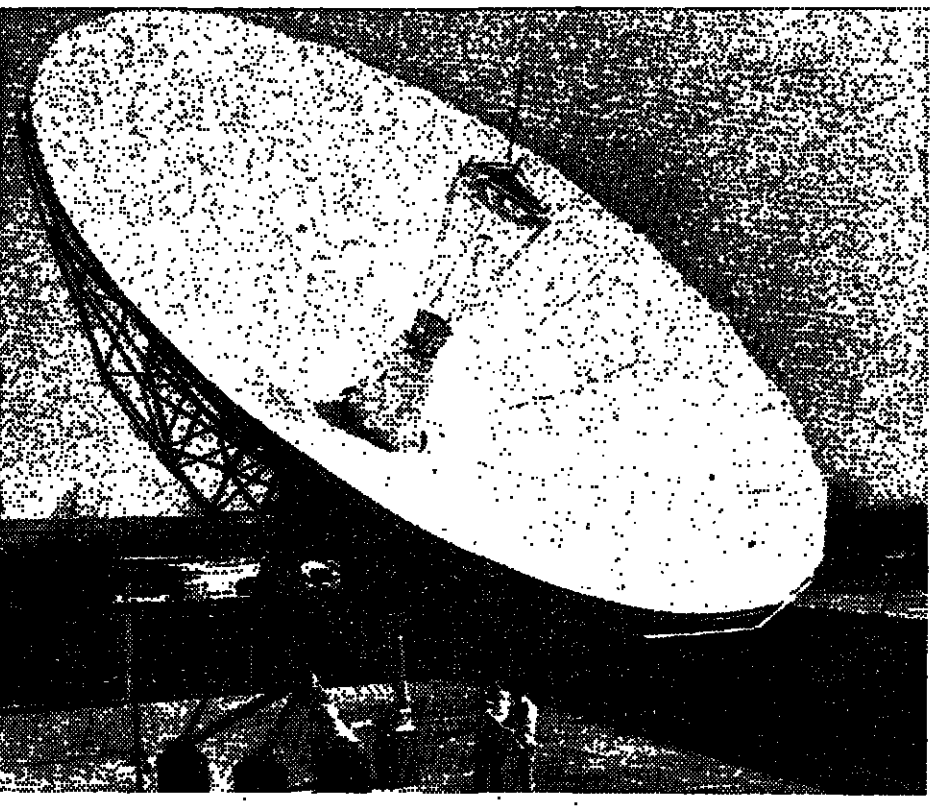
The Indonesian contract with Hughes for the two Palapas was for \$23.6 million.

Under another contract for \$47.5 million, Hughes constructed the Indonesian system's master control station at Cibinong, outside the capital city of Jakarta, and nine other earth stations.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the Aeronautic Ford Corporation each built 15 earth stations under \$30 million contracts. The fee paid to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the Delta launching rocket and launching services is expected to be \$13 million, according to the agency.



Technicians checking the communications satellite at Cape Canaveral, Fla., that will serve Indonesia.



The antennas of the earth stations that have been built in Indonesia are 34 feet across.

U.S. Calls E.E.C. Tariff Plan Inadequate

By VICTOR LUSINCHI

GENEVA, July 7 — The European Economic Community presented today a plan for cutting tariffs on industrial products that the United States immediately criticized as inadequate.

The nine-nation Common Market proposed that tariffs be cut by their present rates so that a 10 percent tariff would be cut by 10 percent and one of 15 percent would be reduced by 15 percent.

In presenting the tariff-cutting plan at the trade negotiations here, the market's spokesman, Jean Dugimon, said that

to assure a significant reduction of the levies, the reduction formula should be applied four times.

This would mean, he explained, that after a tariff was cut by its original rate, it would be reduced a second time by the resulting new rate, with this process being repeated two more times. In this way a 20 percent tariff would be reduced finally to 10.28 percent.

In a statement explaining its tariff-cutting plan, the market said its formula would result in a "significant and harmonized reduction" in tariff rates.

The E.E.C. has always placed great importance on what it

calls the "harmonization" of tariffs by adjusting the size of the proposed cuts to achieve a narrowing of the spread between high and low tariffs.

The United States, however, prefers across-the-board reductions by a fixed percentage although it included an element of "harmonization" in the formula it proposed last March for achieving tariff cuts of up to 60 percent.

The presentation of a tariff-cutting proposal was welcomed by William Walker, the leader of the United States delegation to the 32-nation negotiations, as a "positive step" because it would enable the search for an agreed-on plan to go forward.

But Mr. Walker, according to American sources, expressed "profound disappointment" at what he saw as a "puny" tariff-cutting proposal. He said the result of this proposal would be to leave the trade-liberalization negotiations far short of the goal set when they were begun by the ministerial council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1973.

Auto-Part Prices Go Up: Ford 1.5%, Chrysler 4.8%

Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, July 7 — The Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation said today they had raised the prices of replacement parts for their cars and trucks. The American Motors Corporation said it was going to raise prices of parts later this summer, but the General Motors Corporation said it planned no increase.

Chrysler said its parts supply division "increased" dealer prices of selected parts by 4.8 percent yesterday.

Ford said that the latest revision of our price catalogue shows a 1.5 percent increase over the previously published catalogue.

The increase at Ford went into effect June 30, a company spokesman said. The previous increase at the end of April was one-half of 1 percent and the one before that at the end of February was 2.1 percent, he said.

Ford's parts catalogue lists 200,000 items ranging from spark plugs to body panels. "Some prices went up, some went down and some didn't change," the spokesman said.

A Chrysler spokesman said: "The increase was necessary to compensate for the added costs in producing, storing and shipping replacement parts. The price increase applies to selected parts." He said the last general price increase at Chrysler was last November, when re-

placement parts went up 3.8 percent.

Last month Ford, Chrysler and GM announced that car and truck price increases of 1.6 percent for their 1977 model vehicles.

Assuro to Raise Lead Price Assuro Inc. announced yesterday that it would increase today its base spot sales price.

Continued on Page 44, Column 2

RCA to Introduce TV Trade-In Plan

By GENE SMITH

The RCA Corporation is borrowing a page from automobile dealers in conducting what is reportedly the first national program to grant trade-in allowances on used color television sets.

Jack K. Sauter, vice president of marketing for the RCA Consumer Electronics division, said at a news-conference here yesterday that, from Aug. 5 through Sept. 11, TV set owners would be offered from \$50 to \$100 or more if they turn in any brand color TV set toward the purchase of a 1977 RCA ColorTrak console model.

Replying to a question, Mr. Sauter said he did "not think that we'll be creating 'used cars' for TV sets, though there are a few that will be a definite market."

The net income is after a tax provision of \$2.7 million and an extraordinary credit of \$2.6 million. This represented utilization of a tax-loss carryover, of which the company had \$100 million as of Feb. 28, the close of its fiscal year, according to a spokesman.

Sales Increased Also deducted was a pretax charge of about \$5.2 million for the value of equipment being disposed of at two company warehouses and retail store signs being replaced, the report said.

Sales for its 2,055 stores aggregated \$1.73 billion for the May quarter, up 21.4 percent from the \$1.40 billion volume for the 2,243 stores in operation

Continued on Page 51, Column 2

U.S. CUTS ESTIMATE OF BUDGET DEFICIT

Administration's Forecast of Spending Was Too Big—Interest Rates Drop

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Federal budget deficit for 1976 could be \$9 billion less than was estimated a few months ago, largely because the Ford Administration significantly overestimated expenditures, Government officials said today.

One benefit to the economy from the reduced deficit may have been "a modest contribution" to lower interest rates, a Treasury Department official said.

Preliminary budget figures for the fiscal 1976 will not be known until next week, but one official said that the deficit could be as low as \$3 billion, down from the \$7.9 billion estimated by the Office of Management and Budget in March.

"We're very much surprised at how low the figures are coming in," said Dale R. McOmber, assistant director of the agency for budget review. The fiscal year ended on June 30.

Mr. McOmber said it was "difficult to say why" the Administration's estimates had been so far off, but he added that this might have resulted in part because of the considerable attention given to Government spending in the last year.

Widespread Overestimates "We can only speculate that the sheer emphasis on the budget totals and the amounts in the budget tended to cause people to overestimate spending, or the timing of spending," Mr. McOmber said in an interview.

"All of us have clearly overestimated cash outlays in a rather widespread fashion," he added. He said that the differences were not concentrated in just a few agencies or departments.

During debate on the 1976 budget, both the director of the Office of Management and Budget, James T. Lynn, and the Treasury Secretary, William E. Simon, talked of the deficit's approaching \$100 billion if Congress was not careful. Some Congressional critics accused them at the time of using scare tactics to keep spending down.

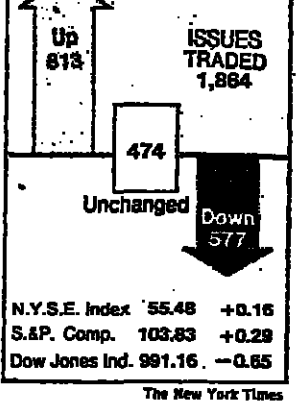
Mr. Simon's prediction that the pace of Government borrowing would result in a "crowding out" of private borrowers from financial markets because of rising interest rates also failed to materialize.

Edward P. Snyder, a senior Treasury adviser for debt research, said that the lower deficit "probably contributed to a very modest degree to some what lower levels of interest rates than we might otherwise have had since the Government

Continued on Page 48, Column 4

Market Profile

Wednesday, July 7, 1976 New York Stock Exchange Issues: Volume: 18,470,000 shares Other Markets: 3,311,290 shares



DOW IS OFF 0.65 IN MIXED TRADING

Broad List of Stocks Tops Blue Chips' Performance —Late Rally Develops

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN The broad list of stocks moved ahead yesterday to outperform the blue-chip roster making up the Dow Jones industrial average. Moreover, the stock market produced a rally in the final hour of trading after showing lower prices earlier in the session.

There was selling in particularized segments—notably the paper issues and stocks related to uranium and blue jeans—but favorable profit forecasts pushed prices higher for other individual issues.

The Dow industrials, after trailing by more than 4 points for most of the day, finished at 991.16 with a decline of 0.65 point. The transportation and utility averages edged higher.

Advances Top Declines Meanwhile, the overall performance on the New York Stock Exchange showed more than 800 advancing issues and less than 600 declining stocks. "It was a market with growing interest in stocks selling between \$10 and \$25," one broker said.

Superscope, for example, ran up 3 points to 21 1/2 after management increased its estimate of second-quarter earnings. The company is a major factor in consumer audio tape recorders, and high fidelity equipment.

Allen Group, an auto equipment producer, rose a point to 17 after projecting record sales and profits for the second quarter and raising its estimate of earnings for the full year.

American Distilling added 3/4 to 10 1/2. The company said that net income for the June quarter "reaching or exceeded" year-earlier results.

G.D. Searle, on the other hand, fell 1 1/4 to 14 after the

Continued on Page 47, Column 8

Richmond Corp. Rejects Bid by Continental Group

By HERBERT KOSHETZ

After receiving evaluation reports from two underwriting companies, the Richmond Corporation yesterday rejected the \$250 million tender offer of the Continental Group.

The Richmond's board said the evaluation reports confirmed its previous opinion expressed after the offer was made last May that the proposal was inadequate.

The board said further that it had appointed a committee of directors "to confer with Richmond Corporation bankers regarding future affiliations,

which may be in the interest of Richmond shareholders." A spokesman for Continental said the company was gratified to learn that a committee had been appointed and that it would like company representatives to meet with it for further discussions of a possible merger.

Under terms of the original proposal, the Continental Group, formerly the Continental Can Company, offered to exchange a new issue of \$7 cumulative convertible preferred for Richmond common shares on the

Continued on Page 51, Column 1

A. & P. Registers 2d Quarterly Profit in Succession

By CLARE M. RECKERT

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which is re-vamping its operations under new management, has turned a profit on its massive super-market business for the second successive quarter. Its report yesterday for the fiscal first quarter ended May 29 showed net income at \$6.3 million, or 25 cents a share, in contrast to a year-earlier deficit of \$4.7 million.

The net income is after a tax provision of \$2.7 million and an extraordinary credit of \$2.6 million. This represented utilization of a tax-loss carryover, of which the company had \$100 million as of Feb. 28, the close of its fiscal year, according to a spokesman.

Sales Increased Also deducted was a pretax charge of about \$5.2 million for the value of equipment being disposed of at two company warehouses and retail store signs being replaced, the report said.

Sales for its 2,055 stores aggregated \$1.73 billion for the May quarter, up 21.4 percent from the \$1.40 billion volume for the 2,243 stores in operation

Continued on Page 51, Column 2



The checkout counter at an A. & P. supermarket in New York. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company reported its second successive quarter of profitability.

BOND-YIELD CUTS FIND ACCEPTANCE

Test of Decreased Interest on a High-Grade Utility Issue Produces Sellout

MONEY MARKET BUOYED

Fed Injects Reserves Into Banking System as Level of Federal Funds Rises

By JOHN H. ALLAN Investment bankers tested the water yesterday with lower interest rates for corporate and tax-exempt bonds, and money managers accepted the lower yields. High-grade utility bonds were priced to yield 8.75 percent, a quarter-point below similar securities marketed two weeks ago, and the issue sold out completely.

Triple-A state bonds were priced to yield as much as 20 basis points less than similar securities marketed in late June, and the new bonds sold relatively quickly.

In the money market, the key Federal funds rate inched up to 5 1/8 percent yesterday morning, and the Federal Reserve injected some temporary reserves into the banking system. That action may have bolstered the credit markets generally.

The reserve-supplying action coming at the end of a week when the central bank was expected to have drained reserves, came on the heels of the Fed's inaction Tuesday when the funds rate dipped to 5 1/8 percent.

Lower Rates Indicated Taken together, the action over two days by the Fed indicated to some bond traders that the Reserve is now willing to accept slightly lower short-term interest rates.

The Federal funds rate is the interest rate on loans of reserves that banks make to each other, and it can be influenced quickly by the Federal Reserve's action or inaction. On Tuesday, the Fed did nothing when the funds rate moved down to 5 1/8 percent, and it supplied reserves yesterday when the funds rate moved up only to 5 1/8 percent.

It remains to be seen, of course, whether the Fed really aims to make a slight adjustment toward lower interest rates this month. Probably a majority of money market analysts believe that the central bank is intent on maintaining rate stability and is not encouraging lower interest rates.

Still, short-term rates did decline slightly yesterday and that encouraged the credit markets.

In the new-issue market for corporate bonds, the Wisconsin Electric Power Company sold \$60 million of 30-year bonds, rated Aa by Moody's and Aa by Standard & Poor's, which underwriters offered publicly as 8 1/4% at a price of 100 percent of their face value.

Late in the afternoon, Bache Halsey Stuart Inc., the firm running the four-manager underwriting group, reported that

Continued on Page 48, Column 3

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Stock Market Indicators

(The tables for the most active trading, percentage changes, dollar leaders and the market diary pertain to the consolidated tape for all activity yesterday in stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange. The market averages, however, are based on the 4 P.M. New York closing prices.)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

Market Place

Insiders Favor Budget Industries

By ROBERT METZ

The shares of Budget Industries a financial holding company, registered a 10 percent gain last Thursday and an 8.9 percent gain on Tuesday of this week.

Yesterday the stock eased 1/4 to close at 7 3/4. Budget Industries, which owns a savings and loan association, a commercial bank and a finance company—all in California—is not widely followed in Wall Street.

Charles W. Knapp, chairman and chief executive officer, who was reached by telephone in Los Angeles, said that these purchases took place on May 24 and involved 116,000 Budget Industries shares.

The auction price was 7 1/4, and the purchases occurred on a day when Budget shares were trading on the New York Stock Exchange at 6 3/4, he said.

Insider reports indicate that Mr. Knapp bought 20,000 shares, as did E. D. Marks, senior vice president.

Ray Stewart, Budget's treasurer, and Foster Fleutich, president of the company's State Savings and Loan Association subsidiary also purchased 20,000 shares each.

Edward Murphy, president of Budget's Century Bank, bought 8,000 shares and so did Thomas H. Almas, a Budget vice president and its controller, and John J. Borer Jr., also a vice president and Budget's general counsel.

The recent purchases raised holdings by Budget 25 percent from 17 percent. Mr. Knapp said that insiders and employees participating in the Employee Stock Ownership Plan now own 35 percent of the company's shares.

Mr. Knapp, part of a new management team that joined Budget in March 1975, said the executives were willing to pay a premium for the shares because "we believe in what we are doing. We have come a long way in a short period of time, and we thought the stock was undervalued at the time we bought it."

As for the recent strong action in Budget Industries shares, Mr. Knapp said he could not explain it. He did not think a lurch in analysts at the Fairmount Hotel in San Francisco on June 16

had much to do with the gains of recent days. A West Coast analyst (who said he had been invited to the meeting but did not go) said there had been some annoyance with Budget Industries before the present maneuvering team arrived. The annoyance arose from the fact that the company had sold shares in State Savings and Loan—an "excellent S.E.L.," he said—at 20 only to repurchase later at but 3 percent of the association at \$10 a share.

Mr. Knapp said that, at the time of the repurchase, the market for State Savings and Loan was 6.

Mr. Knapp said that Budget Industries had previously sold unprofitable casualty insurance and real estate divisions, and was now a leading organization with three profitable divisions. He refused to make a profit projection.

He did say that he thought Budget Industries offered "something unique" now that California authorities had permitted it to open Century Bank branches in Stockton and Modesto in buildings that also house State Savings and Loan offices.

The offices of both subsidiaries are under the same roof but are separately managed. The advantage, he said, is that the commercial bank could refer its checking-account customers to the savings and loan association for mortgage money and that other referrals were also possible.

In a recent report the Value Line Investment Survey said: "We think that [State's] deposit growth exceeded the 19.8 percent increase achieved by the California S.E.L. industry in 1975," although data were not available to prove it. "Deposit growth is off to a record rate in 1976, and State [with 27 offices in northern and central California] probably is more than holding its own."

Value Line added: "Budget needs to reduce the losses of its Century Bank Plaza subsidiary. This office building has been an increasing drain on profits since it opened in 1972. The real key to reduced losses is an increased occupancy rate, and there has been little improvement in this over the past several months."

Mr. Knapp was asked to comment on Century Bank Plaza: He acknowledged current losses on the Plaza but said Budget Industries was at "break-even service." He added that the Plaza was now 85 percent occupied as opposed to 65 percent two years ago.

Value Line estimates that Budget Industries will earn 70 cents a share in 1976, down from \$1.25 in 1975.

N.Y.S.E. Index table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Values: 117.10, 115.50, 116.64, +1.14

S&P Averages table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg. Values: 115.50, 114.64, 115.64, +1.00

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues table with columns: Name, Last, Chg. Values: 117.10, 115.50, 116.64, +1.14

Changes Most Active table with columns: Name, Last, Chg. Values: 117.10, 115.50, 116.64, +1.14

Up-Down Volume table with columns: NYSE, AMEX, Values: 5,844,370, 600,520

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Index, Close, Chg. Values: 115.50, 114.64, 115.64, +1.00

Amex Index table with columns: Index, Close, Chg. Values: 115.50, 114.64, 115.64, +1.00

Volume by Exchanges table with columns: NYSE, AMEX, NASDAQ, Values: 5,844,370, 600,520, 115,500

Odd Lot Trading table with columns: Name, Last, Chg. Values: 117.10, 115.50, 116.64, +1.14

The Dow Jones Stock Averages table with columns: 30 Industrials, 30 Utilities, 30 Stocks, Values: 297.77, 222.14, 224.14, +2.00

Consolidated Trading Amex Issues Most Active table with columns: Name, Vol, Last, Chg. Values: 117.10, 115.50, 116.64, +1.14

O.T.C. Most Active table with columns: Name, Vol, Last, Chg. Values: 117.10, 115.50, 116.64, +1.14

Market Diary table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Values: 246, 208, 250

O.T.C. Market Diary table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Values: 319, 302, 262

Market Diary table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Values: 246, 208, 250

Market Diary table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Values: 246, 208, 250

Market Diary table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Values: 246, 208, 250

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Market Diary table with columns: Advances, Declines, Unchanged, Values: 246, 208, 250

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales High Low P/E 100's High Low Last Chg. Net

Large table of stock prices and dividends for various companies like ACF Ind, ACF Ind, ACF Ind, etc.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE INDEX CLOSING LOW

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VOLUME

12-MONTH TREND WEEKLY CLOSE

1976 Stocks and Div. Sales High Low P/E 100's High Low Last Chg. Net

Large table of stock prices and dividends for various companies like ACF Ind, ACF Ind, ACF Ind, etc.

Foreign Stocks, WERI & Co., and Salomon Brothers advertisements.

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UGI CORPORATION 346th CONSECUTIVE COMMON DIVIDEND

GOLD & SILVER COINS & BULLION CALL FOR QUOTES

GEICO What does Ray Dirks think of GEICO?

DIVIDEND INCREASED The Board of Directors has increased the annual dividend rate on the Common Stock

Tenneco Inc. HOUSTON, TEXAS

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

er U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Market data tables for various international exchanges including MIDWEST, PACIFIC, TORONTO, MONTREAL, LONDON, FRANKFURT, SYDNEY, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, MILAN, TOKYO, and JOHANNESBURG. Each table lists stock symbols, prices, and market movements.

Y.S.E. Issues

New Issue

July 8, 1976

\$62,000,000 State of Minnesota

In the opinion of bond counsel, interest on the bonds is exempt from present Federal income taxes. These Bonds are general obligations of the State of Minnesota, and the full faith and credit and taxing powers of the State will be pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds when due.

OFFERING SCALE table with columns for Amount, Rates, Due Each July 1, Price or Yield, and Yield or Price. Includes a note: 'Bonds due 1987-1996 are callable beginning July 1, 1986 at par and accrued interest.'

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to prior sale and approval of legality by the Attorney General of the State of Minnesota, and by Messrs. Dorsey, Windhorst, Hannaford, Whitney & Halladay, Attorneys, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Banking and financial services advertisement listing various institutions such as The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co., and others.

July 8, 1976

Mobil Corporation has acquired through merger Marcor Inc.

Salomon Brothers

Members New York Stock Exchange, Inc./One New York Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10004

New Issue advertisement for Wisconsin Electric Power Company First Mortgage Bonds, 8 3/4% Series due July 15, 2006. Price 100% and accrued interest.

- List of financial institutions and underwriters including BACHE HALSEY STUART INC., BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO., SALOMON BROTHERS, DILLON, READ & CO. INC., L. F. ROTHSCHILD & CO., SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC., SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND, UBS-DB CORPORATION, WEEDEN & CO., LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. INC., THOMSON & MCKINNON AUCHINCLOSS KOHLMAYER INC., A. E. AMES & CO., BACON, WHIPPLE & CO., ROBERT W. BAIRD & CO., THE MILWAUKEE COMPANY, PRESCOTT, BALL & TURBEN, FREEMAN SECURITIES COMPANY, INC., RAUSCHER PIERCE SECURITIES CORPORATION, THOMAS & COMPANY, INC., WAGENSELLER & DURST, INC., J. A. GLYNN & CO., HOWE, BARNES & JOHNSON, INC., KIRKPATRICK, PETTIS, SMITH, POLIAN INC., K. J. BROWN & CO., INC., DAVENPORT & CO. OF VIRGINIA, INC., ELLIS, HOLYOKE & CO., J. A. OVERTON & CO., ROOSE, WADE & COMPANY, UNDERHILL ASSOCIATES, INC.

Personal Finance: Keogh Plan Requires New Data

By EDWARD BROWN
If you had a Keogh plan last year and thought that you had finished filing with the Internal Revenue Service for 1975, think again. Another form is due by Oct. 15

in which further information must be provided. Keogh plans permit proprietors, partners, small business owners and their full-time employees to defer certain taxes until retirement. First authorized in 1962 and amended since then, a number of times—most recently by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974—such plans now allow a maximum annual tax

deductible contribution of 15 percent of earned income, up to \$7,500.

In addition to physicians, lawyers, accountants, shopkeepers and other self-employed individuals, many freelancers have established Keogh plans.

Part-time salesmen, writers and others who earn income on their own have set up these retirement plans, also called H.R. 10 plans, to reduce their immediate tax burdens and develop a savings or insurance program.

On the Form 1040 that was due from Federal income taxpayers by April 15, line 40A asked for the amount paid into a Keogh plan last year. But further information is called for on new forms that have recently been made available by the I.R.S. These forms replace others that were in use previously.

Most individuals with Keogh plans are required to file Forms 5500 and 5500-K whether or not a contribution was actually made during the year. Form 5500 is a statement in support of deductions made on behalf of self-employed persons and provides for the necessary mathematical computations. Thus, there is a box for the earned income upon which contributions are based, with 15 percent of that amount to be listed immediately below.

The amount actually placed in the plan must also be included, so that the I.R.S. can determine whether an excess contribution has been made. And the name of the plan, usually one set up by a bank, savings and loan association or insurance company—also has to be provided for the Government's use.

Form 5500-K is an annual report of the employee pension benefit plan for sole proprietorships and partnerships. It was developed, and is used jointly by the IRS and the Labor Department's Department of Labor.

This form requires those with Keogh plans to provide some detailed information about the type of plan they have established. For instance, one section calls for a definition of the particular plan that has been created.

Three categories are listed, from which the taxpayer must indicate a choice: a defined benefit plan (which states the amount of the benefit, like an annuity); a money purchase plan (whereby an amount is paid into the plan regardless of the profits of the business); and a profit-sharing plan (where the contribution varies with the business's profits).

The funding arrangement of the Keogh plan must also be shown on the form. A choice is made as to whether the plan is a trust (with a trustee having legal title to the funds), custodial account (with one person having custody of the funds for another), fully insured plan (funded by insurance or an endorsement contract) or bond purchase plan (funded by special United States retirement bonds for Keogh plans).

The form also seeks data concerning any potential conflict of interest concerning the plan by inquiring "Did any transaction involving plan assets, involve a person known to be a party-interest?" And it requests the answer to the question of whether the plan is a defined contribution plan, which states the amount to be paid in by the Keogh plan owner.

The due date for filing the two forms was set by the 1974 pension law at seven months after the end of the tax year, which for most persons is the calendar year. But because of the delay in publishing the forms, the deadline in 1976 was extended to Oct. 15.

GIVING IS JOY. GIVE TO THE FRESH AIR FUND

Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

(Formerly Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore)

Stock Redemptions and Share Buybacks

The undersigned Trustee hereby invites

stockholders to tender their shares for

redemption or purchase by the Trustee

at the price specified in the prospectus

attached hereto and to be paid in cash

by the Trustee on or before the date

specified in the prospectus.

The Trustee will mail notices of redemption

and purchase to the stockholders at the

addresses shown on the books of the

company, or at such other addresses as

may be furnished to the Trustee in

written notification to the Trustee

at least 30 days before the date of

redemption or purchase. The Trustee

will not be bound by any notices of

redemption or purchase received after

the date specified in the prospectus.

It is anticipated that there will be

available for the purchase of such bonds

the sum of \$1,000,000.

SAKRETS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

Dated at New York City, June 23, 1976.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Iss

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

Continued From Page 44				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales			
High	Low	P/E	Div. Yield	High	Low	P/E	Div. Yield	High	Low	P/E	Div. Yield
174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200



COLLECT MONTHLY INCOME TAX-FREE

\$42,000,000 Tax-Exempt Fund

The Municipal Investment Trust Fund, Fifty-Sixth Monthly Payment Series (A Unit Investment Trust) has just been announced. The MITF pays you interest that is free from Federal income taxes, in the opinion of counsel, and may be exempt from state and local income taxes as well.

Current Return-7.24%

Based on the Public Offering Price of \$1,018.79 July 7, 1976.

- Here are some of the other features:
- You receive a monthly check for your interest in the mail. No coupons to clip.
 - The trust holds a balanced portfolio of municipal bonds selected by bond specialists. You have strength through diversification even with a modest investment.
 - You get a single, registered certificate for all your units. The trustee holds the bonds themselves.
 - There's no management fee and no redemption fee. You can sell at any time in the continuing market, when one is maintained, or redeem through the trust for an amount which may be more or less than your original purchase price depending on the value of the bonds in the trust at the time of redemption.

Bonds 100% rated "A" or better

*This represents the net annual interest income, after annual expenses, divided by the public offering price. It varies with changes in either amount.

Public Offering Price Per Unit at July 7, 1976.

\$1,018.79 Plus Accrued Interest of \$11.28 for a Total of \$1,030.07.

This announcement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned or other dealers or brokers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

For more information, mail the coupon today.

A prospectus containing more complete information about the Municipal Investment Trust Fund, 56th Monthly Payment Series including all charges and expenses will be sent upon receipt of this coupon. Read it carefully before you invest. Send no money.

M.I.T.F.

PROSPECTUS

Name _____ (Please Print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____

MAIL TO: Any of the Sponsors or Additional Underwriters listed below

Sponsors

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated
Box 700
Nevada, Iowa 50201
Tel: (212) 765-8782

Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.
100 Gold St., New York 10038
Tel: (212) 791-3664

Reynolds Securities Inc.

120 Broadway, New York 10005
Tel: (212) 558-6634

Additional Underwriters

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
767 Fifth Avenue, New York 10022
Tel: (212) 350-0791

White, Weld & Co.
Incorporated
One Liberty Plaza
91 Liberty St., New York 10006
Tel: (212) 285-3762

\$7,500,000



1976 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Limited Partnership Interests

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

July 8, 1976

صندوق الاستثمار

Stock

Interest on these notes is exempt, in the opinion of Counsel, from present Federal, New York State and New York City Income Taxes.

We own and offer subject to prior sale or change in price:

MIG-2

\$3,000,000

Brentwood UFSD, N.Y.

Tax Anticipation Notes

Rate of Interest:

7.54%

Dated: July 15, 1976 Due: June 30, 1977

Priced to Yield

6.75%

plus accrued interest

Taxable Equivalent Yield

@ 40% Tax Bracket: **11.25%**

The Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the District, payable from all available taxes to be levied against all taxable property therein, without limitation as to rate or amount.

You may order these notes by phoning directly to:

(212) 770-1562

CHEMICAL BANK

Municipal Bond Department

BOND-YIELD CUTS FIND ACCEPTANCE

Continued From Page 43

The \$60 million issue was entirely sold. Its 8.75 percent yield compared with 9 percent on similarly rated Duquesne Light Company bonds marketed on June 22. Part of the difference resulted from the corporate market's general move toward lower yields over the last two weeks and in part resulted from the greater market acceptance of the Wisconsin Electric securities.

Another competitive utility bond sale was not so successful yesterday. The Consumers Power Company sold \$60 million of 30-year bonds, rated Baa by Moody's and A- by Standard & Poor's, that were priced to yield 9.75 percent.

Issue Lags in Sale

The underwriters, headed by White, Weld & Company, reported that the issue was not more than 25 percent sold at the end of the afternoon. With its price rating, the issue is not easily compared with any other recently marketed utility bond issue.

In the tax-exempt bond market, Minnesota sold \$62 million of bonds, top-rated by Moody's and Standard & Poor's, to an underwriting group headed by the Chase Manhattan Bank in an auction that drew close bidding.

The bonds were priced to give investors tax-free yields ranging from 3.20 percent to 5.60 percent on those coming due in 1996. By contrast, typical triple-A tax-exempt bonds had to borrow less.

The O.M.B. said it was revising its budget projections for 1976 downward several weeks ago when Deputy Director Paul O'Neill told a Congressional committee that the deficit could be in the area of \$72 billion.

But Mr. McOmber said the deficit could be several billion dollars below that, possibly as low as \$68 billion. "I'd begin to doubt it would get below \$68 billion," he said.

The Senate and House budget committees last week estimated the Federal deficit at \$71.3 billion for their version of the budget, which was \$2.7 billion below earlier projections.

Mr. McOmber said 1976 revenue probably would be near the original estimates of \$297.5 billion. The changes will occur on the expenditure side, estimated last March at \$374 billion.

He said the Administration's projection of a 1977 deficit of nearly \$45 billion remained unchanged.

Although Mr. McOmber did not emphasize it as a major cause, another factor in the reduced pace of 1976 spending may have been the switch to a new fiscal year. Beginning with 1977, the fiscal year will be the 12-month period starting Oct. 1, instead of July 1, as year sinking fund debentures as before.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Is

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1976

1976	Stocks and Div. Sales	High	Low	High	Low	Net	1976	Stocks and Div. Sales	High	Low	High	Low	Net
27	35A Reynolds	56	6	27	21	21	85A	35A	Trout	14	21	21	21
28	44A Raytheon	12	2	42	29	29	86A	35A	Troy	14	21	21	21
29	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	87A	35A	Tyco	14	21	21	21
30	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	88A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
31	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	89A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
32	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	90A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
33	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	91A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
34	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	92A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
35	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	93A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
36	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	94A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
37	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	95A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
38	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	96A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
39	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	97A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
40	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	98A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
41	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	99A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21
42	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29	100A	35A	Union	14	21	21	21

U.S. CUTS ESTIMATE OF BUDGET DEFICIT

Continued From Page 43

had to borrow less.

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Continued From Page 46

1976	Stocks and Div. Sales	High	Low	High	Low	Net
101	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
102	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
103	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
104	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
105	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
106	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
107	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
108	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
109	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
110	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
111	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
112	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
113	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
114	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
115	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
116	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
117	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
118	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
119	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29
120	10A Radio	12	2	29	29	29

Kingdom of Norway

Fifteen Year 5 1/2 % External Loan Bonds of 1962 due August 1, 1977

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there has been selected by lot for redemption on August 1, 1976, and on that date it is intended to redeem, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, \$778,000 principal amount of bonds of the issue above designated, bearing the following serial numbers:

Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number	Serial Number
1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4
1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8
1-9	1-10	1-11	1-12
1-13	1-14	1-15	1-16
1-17	1-18	1-19	1-20
1-21	1-22	1-23	1-24
1-25	1-26	1-27	1-28
1-29	1-30	1-31	1-32
1-33	1-34	1-35	1-36
1-37	1-38	1-39	1-40
1-41	1-42	1-43	1-44
1-45	1-46	1-47	1-48
1-49	1-50	1-51	1-52
1-53	1-54	1-55	1-56
1-57	1-58	1-59	1-60
1-61	1-62	1-63	1-64
1-65	1-66	1-67	1-68
1-69	1-70	1-71	1-72
1-73	1-74	1-75	1-76
1-77	1-78	1-79	1-80
1-81	1-82	1-83	1-84
1-85	1-86	1-87	1-88
1-89	1-90	1-91	1-92
1-93	1-94	1-95	1-96
1-97	1-98	1-99	1-100

REGISTRATION BOND \$25 (21,000)

The said Bonds will become due and payable, and are hereby required to be surrendered for redemption, on the designated redemption date, at the Receiver and Delivering Office, Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, with all interest coupons maturing subsequently to the designated redemption date, and, in the case of Bonds the ownership of which shall at the time be registered, accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers in blank if payment is to be made to other than the registered owner. Said Bonds shall cease to bear further interest from and after such redemption date.

For the KINGDOM OF NORWAY
CITIBANK, N.A.
as Fiscal Agent

New York, July 3, 1976

Redemption Notice

Principal Amounts

Serial Number	Principal Amount	Serial Number	Principal Amount
1-1	\$ 5,000	1-51	\$ 5,000
1-2	5,000	1-52	5,000
1-3	5,000	1-53	5,000
1-4	5,000	1-54	5,000
1-5	5,000	1-55	5,000
1-6	5,000	1-56	5,000
1-7	5,000	1-57	5,000
1-8	5,000	1-58	5,000
1-9	5,000	1-59	5,000
1-10	5,000	1-60	5,000
1-11	5,000	1-61	5,000
1-12	5,000	1-62	5,000
1-13	5,000	1-63	5,000
1-14	5,000	1-64	5,000
1-15	5,000	1-65	5,000
1-16	5,000	1-66	5,000
1-17	5,000	1-67	5,000
1-18	5,000	1-68	5,000
1-19	5,000	1-69	5,000
1-20	5,000	1-70	5,000
1-21	5,000	1-71	5,000
1-22	5,000	1-72	5,000
1-23	5,000	1-73	5,000
1-24	5,000	1-74	5,000
1-25	5,000	1-75	5,000
1-26	5,000	1-76	5,000
1-27	5,000	1-77	5,000
1-28	5,000	1-78	5,000
1-29	5,000	1-79	5,000
1-30	5,000	1-80	5,000
1-31	5,000	1-81	5,000
1-32	5,000	1-82	5,000
1-33	5,000	1-83	5,000
1-34	5,000	1-84	5,000
1-35	5,000	1-85	5,000
1-36	5,000	1-86	5,000
1-37	5,000	1-87	5,000
1-38	5,000	1-88	5,000
1-39	5,000	1-89	5,000
1-40	5,000	1-90	5,000
1-41	5,000	1-91	5,000
1-42	5,000	1-92	5,000
1-43	5,000	1-93	5,000
1-44	5,000	1-94	5,000
1-45	5,000	1-95	5,000
1-46	5,000	1-96	5,000
1-47	5,000	1-97	5,000
1-48	5,000	1-98	5,000
1-49	5,000	1-99	5,000
1-50	5,000	1-100	5,000

Celebrate the good old days.

Give a full-sized reproduction of any New York Times front page since 1851. For birthdays, anniversaries—any event that's cause to celebrate. Cost is \$2.50 per page.

Please send full-sized reproductions of the following New York Times front pages.

Month	Day	Year
1-13	1	1857
1-13	1	1858
1-13	1	1859
1-13	1	1860
1-13	1	1861
1-13	1	1862
1-13	1	1863
1-13	1	1864
1-13	1	1865
1-13	1	1866
1-13	1	1867
1-13	1	1868
1-13	1	1869
1-13	1	1870
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1-13	1	1889
1-13	1	1890
1-13	1	1891
1-13	1	1892
1-13	1	1893
1-13	1	1894
1-13	1	1895
1-13	1	1896
1-13	1	1897
1-13	1	1898
1-13	1	1899
1-13	1	1900

Enclosed is \$... (Include \$2.50 per page plus 50¢ for first class postage and handling. New York residents add 5% sales tax. California residents add 6% sales tax. Allow three to four weeks for delivery.)

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صوتنا من الامم

ading for N.Y.S.

سكوا لالاول

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Table of bond trading data including columns for U.S. Gov. Bonds, Foreign Bonds, Total All Bonds, and various bond issues with their yields and prices.

Bank Ending Fees And Balance Rules For Free Checking

The National Bank of North America announced yesterday that it was eliminating all charges for checking accounts...

Advertisement for Consumers Power Company featuring \$60,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, 9 3/4% Series due 2006, Price 100% (plus accrued interest).

Foreign Exchange table listing various international currencies and their exchange rates against the dollar.

Advertisement for Chicago Mercantile Exchange: Diversity. On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange you can trade futures contracts in live cattle, deutchemarks, frozen pork bellies, United States treasury bills, lumber, Swiss francs, Russet Burbank potatoes, Japanese yen, eggs, British pounds, live hogs, gold, butter, Mexican pesos, boneless beef, Canadian dollars, frozen skinned hams, U.S. and Canadian silver coins, feeder cattle, milo, copper and turkeys.

Advertisement for Chicago Mercantile Exchange: You can trade for your business, for price protection—or you can trade for yourself as a high leverage speculation. Just check the commodities you're interested in and we'll send you more information, or call toll-free 800-228-1976; in Nebraska call collect 402-493-1776.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange International Monetary Market Associate Mercantile Market. Includes contact information and a form for name and address.

American Exchange Bond Trading

Table of American Exchange Bond Trading data listing various bond issues and their market status.

Dividends Announced

Table of Dividends Announced listing company names, stock symbols, and dividend amounts.

LONDON METAL MARKET

Table of London Metal Market data listing prices for various metals like copper, lead, and zinc.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for 'Stocks and Div. Sales' and 'High Low' data.



Results of Trading in Stock Options

Large table detailing stock options trading, divided into 'American Stock Exchange' and 'Chicago Board' sections. Includes columns for option type, price, and volume.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

Trade and Business M.F. Chief Urges Restraints

Managing director of national Monetary Planning Committee...

Edens, president of Williamson Industrial Group...

Edens said that the differences between the two companies...



H. Johannes Witteveen

Edens said that the differences between the two companies...

Profit Is Registered by A. & P. For 2d Quarter in Succession

Continued From Page 43

The company continued to make progress in lifting sales...

Operating earnings before taxes and extraordinary credit...

On the price originally proposed last February...

The merger became effective at the close of business yesterday...

Companies Report Their Sales and Earnings Figures

Table with columns for company names (e.g., Chrysler, Ford, GM) and their 1976 and 1975 sales and earnings figures.

Trading in Puts Delayed by S.E.C.

Hills Tells 4 Exchanges That Issues Remain Unresolved

WASHINGTON, July 7—Dashing the hopes of four stock exchanges...

The commission released copies of a letter sent by Rodrick M. Hills...

AMEX VALUE INDEX INCREASES BY 0.04

O-T-C Also Gains — U.S. Filter Tops Active List

Stocks moved up on the American Stock Exchange...

United States Filter, with volume of 76,000 shares...

SOYBEAN FUTURES LOSE EARLY GAINS

Continued From Page 43

After the close of trading on the Chicago Board of Trade...

The Chicago Board of Trade yesterday increased the minimum margin...

Bomb Closes Market 2d Day

Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, July 7—The Argentine stock market...

Kenya Plans to Buy Northrop Planes

Corporation Affairs

The Defense Department notified Congress yesterday that it planned to sell 12 F-5 fighter planes...

Kenya is said to want the aircraft to bolster its defense against pressures from the neighboring countries...

Navy Selects G.E. and Westinghouse

Continued From Page 43

The General Electric Company has obtained a \$168.2 million contract from the Navy for nuclear components...

Litton Research

Litton Industries announced that its Litton Biometrics division has been awarded a \$28.5 million contract...

Pace Builds Plants

Continued From Page 43

The Pace Companies, a Houston division of the Jacobs Engineering Group...

INSURANCE COMPANY MAY DROP HARTFORD

HARTFORD, July 7 (UPI)—The Travelers Insurance Company...

The Travelers believes the imposition of an additional level of regulation at the municipal level may well prove to be an unnecessary level of supervision...

Cash Prices

Wednesday, July 7, 1976

Table listing various commodities and their cash prices, including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Bakery Merger Vote

Mrs. Smith's Pie Company, Pottstown, Pa., has set a special stockholder meeting...

Other companies participating, in addition to the big Japanese trading concern, are the Mitsui Real Estate Development Company...

Rockwell Contract

Continued From Page 43

The Rockwell International Corporation's Collins Avionics division has received a \$30 million contract from the Air Force...

Centex Barracks

Continued From Page 43

The Centex Corporation, a Dallas real estate and construction company...

HNC Gets Credit

Continued From Page 43

HNC Mortgage and Realty Investors, a real estate investment trust of Westport, Conn., said it had signed a \$86.2 million revolving fund credit agreement...

Listing of Prices of Commodity Futures

Wednesday, July 7, 1976

Large table listing various commodity futures contracts and their prices, including coffee, live beef cattle, and various grains.

RCA to Introduce TV Trade-In Plan

Continued From Page 43

The special promotional program will be run during what is normally the selling doldrums for radio, TV and appliance dealers...

Market Data Cited

Continued From Page 43

David J. McCarty, manager of marketing research, released statistics showing that the replacement market for color TV sets is expected to reach 40 percent of total color TV unit sales...

Business Records

Continued From Page 43

FLAVO-INTERNATIONAL INC., 940 E. 14th St., N.Y. Licenses 119161; assets \$200,000; liabilities \$200,000...

Avco-Expanding

Continued From Page 43

The Avco Corporation, a diversified company in Greenwich, Conn., said it would establish a medical products division in Everett, Mass. The company said it was setting up the division because of encouraging prospects for its blood-compatible material...

Over-the-Counter Quotations

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1976

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

Symbol	Bid	Ask	Chg.
ABC	10.00	10.50	+
DEF	15.00	15.50	+
GHI	20.00	20.50	+
JKL	25.00	25.50	+
MNO	30.00	30.50	+
PQR	35.00	35.50	+
STU	40.00	40.50	+
VWX	45.00	45.50	+
YZA	50.00	50.50	+
BCD	55.00	55.50	+
EFG	60.00	60.50	+
HIJ	65.00	65.50	+
KLM	70.00	70.50	+
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QRS	80.00	80.50	+
TUV	85.00	85.50	+
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TUV	490.00	490.50	+
WXY	495.00	495.50	+
ZAB	500.00	500.50	+

Symbol	Rate	Yield
U.S. Govt Bond	7.50%	7.50%
Agency Bond	8.00%	8.00%
Federal National MTGS	9.00%	9.00%
World Bank Bonds	10.00%	10.00%
Supplementary O-T-C	11.00%	11.00%

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HIJ	65.00	+
KLM	70.00	+
NOP	75.00	+
QRS	80.00	+
TUV	85.00	+
WXY	90.00	+
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ACD	235.00	+
EFG	240.00	+
HIJ	245.00	+
KLM	250.00	+
NOP	255.00	+
QRS		

Pre-emptions: TV has them. We don't.

Woman's Day delivers all the advantages of TV advertising without all those fall pre-emptions. So you know an ad for Woman's Day's fall issues will appear when and where you want it. That's just one more way we're like TV, only better.

Woman's Day Like TV, only better.

OFFICERS and EMPLOYEES

of the Dartmouth plan

to mourn the untimely passing of their dear friend and associate.

RANK KREVENS

July 6, 1976

We will miss him.

ALL ON OUR BEST CONSUMER AND TRADE CUSTOMERS WITH YOUR ADVERTISING

THE HOME IN SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

Meet the trend-setting, big-spending New Times Magazine audience... some 4 readers coast to coast.

Meet key retail executives from the top-volume department stores... plus designers and those in allied segments trade.

Meet them all in the year's outstanding ad for home furnishings and home... in The Home, Part 2 of The New Times Magazine.

For more information, call Alain Sasson, advertising manager, The New Times, 229 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10018-556-1363.

The New York Times Magazine

Special it leads a life of its own... ask long.

Advertising

A Great Cola War in the Making

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

By the time it's over the great cola war will have made the legendary Hertz-Avis advertising tiff seem like a lover's quarrel.

So far most of the nation is unaware of it because the skirmishes have been limited to Texas and Michigan. And the only countrywide indicator that a marketing battle is in progress is the display of a single retaliatory broadside from Coca-Cola—a commercial comparing its Fresca to Pepsi-Cola in a consumer taste test.

That's apples and oranges, charges Pepsi, which maintains that the real issue is whether a higher percentage of consumers prefer the taste of Pepsi than Coke.

And when the history of this revolution is written, it will be noted that it was in Dallas where the embattled Pepsi bottlers stood and fired the first shot.

It was there—where Coke outsold Pepsi by a 3-to-1 ratio—that the No. 2 brand first issued the Pepsi challenge 15 months ago and showed that it had completely changed its marketing stance.

Traditionally, management philosophy had been not to fool with Coke with its bottomless pit of money.

But there are markets where no amount of Pepsi advertising—typical soft-drink advertising that says nothing—has been able to dislodge Coke's dominant position, and this particularly galls Pepsi management. It says that it has known for years through consumer testing that once they try it, soft drinkers generally prefer the taste of Pepsi.

What better way, then, of cutting through expensively won Coca-Cola brand loyalty than running commercials that say just that.

The Dallas spot, based on taste tests of Coke drinkers that showed more than half preferred Pepsi, showed a person drinking two colas out of glasses marked M and Q. The Pepsi was always in the M glass.

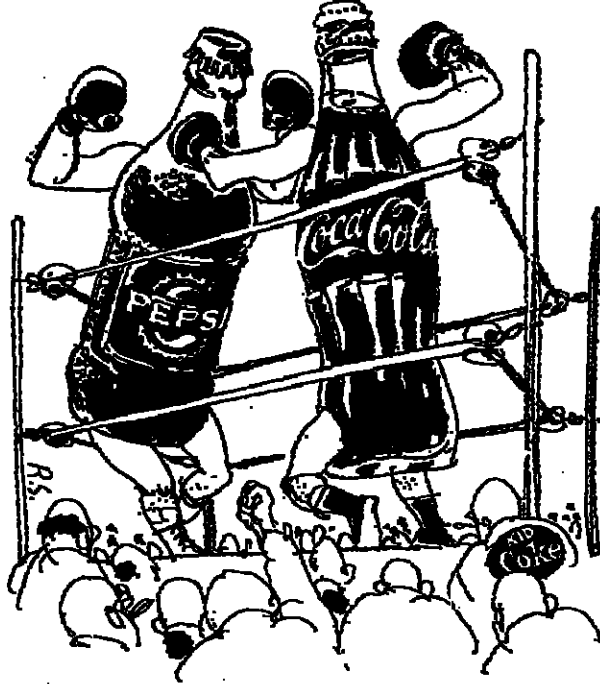
Coke charged that people generally prefer the letter M over the letter Q. Then L and S glasses were introduced with Pepsi in the L glass. Coke then said that there was a built-in pro-L bias.

Questioned on this development, Dr. Ernest Dichter, the motivational researcher, said he knew of no studies to support such statements of bias but offered his theories on fat letters versus slim letters.

He then gave his opinion that most consumers believed that anyone who appeared on a commercial was paid to say what he said and that the Pepsi commercials would probably backfire.

They haven't backfired in Dallas, and Joseph Block, vice president-public relations of Pepsi-Cola, says that in that city the Coke preference is running only 2 to 1 now.

And in May the Pepsi challenge was introduced into San Antonio and Corpus



Christi, both strong Coke markets, and into Michigan, which tends to be Pepsi country.

Coke then came up with a spot that compares the calorie content of its Tab with the new Pepsi Light, and another commercial for strong Coke markets that notes consumer brand preference but not taste preference.

McCann-Erickson is the agency of record for Coke and Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn for Pepsi. And over at Kenyon & Eckhardt, completely neutral, sits Stanley I. Tanenbaum, vice chairman, who, in effect, has become an industry spokesman for the pro-comparative advertising forces.

Asked about comparative advertising dealing with taste, he responded, "It's very good as long as it's done believably and correctly, and it works to increase market share overnight." He judges the advertising by Pepsi in Dallas to be "more powerful" than the advertising by Coke in New York and says that Coke has broken a cardinal rule of comparative advertising.

"It doesn't make sense for No. 1 to recognize the runner-up," he said, "it shows that there's a problem. You retain superiority by remaining positive."

The TV network censors report they find this taste-comparison advertising no more difficult to deal with than other comparative advertising.

And Richard C. Herzog, assistant director for National Advertising of the Federal Trade Commission, which supports comparative advertising, said:

"We shouldn't expect more or less from comparative advertising than any other advertising. They'll do some of the same things that unilateral advertising does that invites criticism."

Media Decisions magazine puts Coca-Cola in 17th position among most advertised brand names in 1974 and

Pepsi-Cola in 26th position. Coke and its bottlers, it estimates, spent \$28.8 million to advertise the brand while Pepsi and its bottlers spent \$23.8 million. Both used mostly TV.

John C. Maxwell Jr., well-known statistics compiler of the marketplace, says that last year Coca-Cola sold the equivalent of 1.17 billion cases of eight ounce bottles and Pepsi 779 million cases. Mr. Block of Pepsi maintains that Coke gets much of its advantage from syrup sales to retail outlets that only offer one cola.

Masco to Wells, Rich

Wells, Rich, Greene, already the agency for Midas Mufflers, has now picked up Masco Enterprises, King of Prussia, Pa., a franchiser of auto painting and body repair shops. The agency said the account, previously handled in-house, would bill \$4 million. That's a lot of paint.

Needham Shuts Unit

Because an unprofitable future is forecast, Needham, Harper & Steers is closing Romero Needham, its Mexico City office. It is understood that the reason it will become unprofitable is that several of its executives have set up their own agency with several of the Needham clients.

Accounts

The Long Island Lighting Company to McCaffrey & McCall Inc., and Greenstone & Rabasca of Melville, L.I.

The American Distilling Company to Hicks & Greist Inc. for Ricard Pastis, an aperitif, and Bisquit Cognac. Scientific American magazine to Marsteller Inc.

Don Byrd Inc., importers of Swan Special Bond, a Western Australian beer, to Fergo/Graff Advertising for the United States.

People

Fred G. Ronal has joined Goldwell U.S.A. Inc., producers of pre-mixed bottled cocktails, as executive vice president, sales and marketing.

Ohio and VW Reopen Talks on Plant Site

PITTSBURGH, July 7—Ohio industrial development officials reopened their meetings with Volkswagen representatives today in hopes the West German automaker might change its tentative decision to open its first North American assembly plant in New Stanton, Pa.

The meeting took place in Columbus at the behest of VW, which has apparently given Pennsylvania until the end of this month to make final its offer for the New Stanton plant but never occupied by the Chrysler Corporation.

James A. Duerk, director of Ohio's Department of Economic and Community Development, confirmed the renewed negotiations. "We will continue to be in touch with VW until they make a final decision," Mr. Duerk said.

F.C.C. ACTS TO EASE PLUG-IN PHONE USE

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission adopted standard plugs and sockets nationwide for telephones today to ease purchase and installation of telephone equipment by consumers.

The plug is the single-prong unit the Bell System has installed on 15 million telephones as the fixed telephone gives way to telephones that can be plugged into sockets. Some independent companies also have started using such equipment.

The single-prong system saves money because consumers can unplug broken telephones and take them to repair shops, rather than asking telephone repair workers to make house calls.

The ruling follows F.C.C. decisions, under United States Appeals Court review, that consumers may buy their own equipment and plug it in, if it is registered by the F.C.C., without having to get the telephone company to install a protective device or provide its own equipment. Full implementation of today's ruling depends on the court action.

Duerk said. "The meetings must remain confidential. We have no further comment."

Arthur Raitton, vice president of Volkswagen of America, the VW American distribution arm, said, "We still prefer New Stanton. However, there have been some delays in those negotiations, so we are beginning talks with Ohio again."

The Ohio entry in the VW assembly plant competition is a former tank assembly factory at Brook Park, near Cleveland.

Ohio officials said they had no money estimate on their proposed package, but said it included a \$5 million state grant for site acquisition, improved transportation facilities, training funds to provide a trained work force and possible tax abatements.

They conceded Pennsylvania's package could total 4-to-5 times as much as Ohio's.

But the closeness of the Ohio site to Lake Erie provides a connection to the St. Lawrence Seaway, which gives that site a transportation edge. VW

plans to import engines and transmissions for production of 800 Rabbit models a day.

Ohio can also offer 20-year realty tax immunity for improvements to the Brook Park plant under an incentive plan for areas of blight or heavy unemployment.

Pennsylvania's package includes \$200 million from state and private sources and more than \$50 million from Volkswagen itself.

New Loan Proposal

HARRISBURG, July 7 (UPI)—Pennsylvania's two giant public pension funds, with assets nearing \$5 billion, have proposed a 15-year, \$135 million loan to Volkswagen at 9 percent interest to select New Stanton.

The new loan proposal is a substantial increase over figures mentioned earlier by the administration of Gov. Milton J. Shapiro, which had actively courted Volkswagen.

Norelco pocket-size "idea machines"
Kurtzberg's
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS SINCE 1927
41-10 BELL BLDG. (at 57th St.)
SAYVILLE, N.Y. 11784 516-228-4510

Hasselblad-Nikon RENT
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Newsweek	5,516	18.2	6.41
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THE PLAYBOY DIFFERENCE

Source: 1976 Simmons Study of Primary and Pseudo-Readership, © 1976, Playboy.

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LEGAL NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN TELEPHONE RATE SCHEDULES
Notice is hereby given that the following tariff amendments have been filed with the Public Service Commission to be effective August 5, 1976. Introduction of rates, charges and regulations for Special Call-in Service, which is furnished to subscribers whose contexts or promotional activities generate mass calling but who have not undertaken to answer the calls generated, is furnished by means of a special designation, 955. When a 955 call is not answered by the subscriber's attendant, a recorded message is received.
CHARGES TO CUSTOMERS WHO CALL 955
The charge is for a call to New York City Zone 1. Note: Most calls to 955 numbers will be answered by a recorded announcement.
CHARGES TO SUBSCRIBERS
In addition to the tariff charges for 10 incoming lines and the equipment to permit the attendant to answer the incoming calls, the following minimum requirements of incoming calls to the subscriber's service apply:
Total minimum no. of calls for 1st 3 months of service
Minimum no. of calls each month after 3rd month of service
a. Subscribers located in NYC Zone 1 35,000 8,000
b. Subscribers located outside of NYC Zone 1 45,000 12,000
plus for each 1/2 mile between the subscriber's normal serving central office and the W. 42 St. central office 200 60
When the total number of incoming calls to the subscriber's service is less than the minimum number of calls specified above, a charge computed by multiplying the difference between said minimum and the total number of incoming calls by 5.96 applies.
When the total number of incoming calls to the subscriber's service is equal to or greater than the minimum number of calls specified above, no charge applies other than the charge for the incoming lines and the equipment to permit the attendant to answer the incoming calls.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Judge Bans Use of Lake For Minnesota Ore Waste

Special to The New York Times

ST. PAUL, July 7—A Federal District judge ordered the Reserve Mining Company today to halt its discharge of ore wastes into Lake Superior at a point that could, if upheld on appeal, force the company to shut down its extensive mining operations in northeastern Minnesota.

Judge Edward J. Devitt issued his order after lawyers for the State of Minnesota said that state agencies and Reserve were unable to agree on a land disposal site. Reserve had charged about 67,000 tons of waste into the lake daily for the last 21 years from its processing plant at Silver Bay, about 60 miles northeast of Duluth.

The Federal courts have ruled that the waste, called tailings, contains potentially injurious asbestos fibers, which have been known to cause cancer and other serious ailments when inhaled by humans. It is also argued that ingestion of the tiny needlelike materials can have serious health effects.

"I regret that the parties have not been able to agree on a suitable disposal site," Judge Devitt said in his order. "Because of danger to health and environment, Reserve must cease its discharge of production waste into Lake Superior. If Minnesota and Reserve could have agreed on an on-land disposal site the long relationship between them, economically beneficial to both, could have continued."

Companies Will Appear

Reserve and its two parent companies, the Arco and Republic Steel Corporations, said they would appeal the decision.

The mining company employs 2,300 workers at Silver Bay and its open pit taconite mine 50 miles inland from Lake Superior. It is one of the largest employers in northeastern Minnesota.

The plant processes taconite—a hard, gray-black rock—into pellets that are shipped across the Great Lakes to Ohio, where Arco and Republic mills convert them into steel products.

The Federal government sued Reserve in February 1972 to halt the discharge, saying that this caused pollution of Lake Superior. The case took on a new aspect the following year when it was learned that the waste contained huge amounts of asbestos fibers.

Following a long trial in Federal court here, the case was carried to the Federal Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in St. Louis, which ruled in March 1975 that Reserve had to halt its discharge into the lake and had to install pollution control equipment on the Silver Bay plant's smokestacks to prevent fiber emissions. The court said that the water and air discharge "give rise to a public health and safety threat to the public health and safety of the State of Minnesota and Federal environmental laws."

But the court also said that Reserve was entitled to a "reasonable time period" for switching the discharge to a land disposal site. It added that if Minnesota and Reserve were unable to agree on a site, then the company "must be given the reasonable period of time to phase out the Silver Bay facility," suggesting that such a period would be one year after Minnesota's final determination that it would offer no site acceptable to Reserve.

Company Site Rejected

The company last year sought permits to use a disposal site, called Milepost 7, Public hearings on that proposal began in June 1975 and were ended last month.

But Wayne Olson, the hearing officer, recommended that the state deny the permits, saying the use of Milepost 7 would not alleviate the potential health threat to Silver Bay residents.

Mr. Olson instead recommended that Reserve seek state permits for an alternative disposal site, called Milepost 20, about midway between Reserve's plant and its open pit mine.

State agencies concurred with Mr. Olson's recommendations and last week denied permits for Milepost 7, while urging Reserve to seek permits for Milepost 20. But the three companies said that they could not do so until the alternative was the shutdown of Reserve.

U.S. Steel Delay Refused

CHICAGO, July 7 (UPI)—The Environmental Protection Agency has refused to delay an order requiring the United States Steel Corporation to limit pollution at its Gary, Ind., works. Implementation of the order could cost the company about \$10 million, an agency spokesman said yesterday.



Joseph A. LeFante, Assembly Speaker, in Trenton.

JERSEY ASSEMBLY VOTES INCOME TAX

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5

ers pulled it back after they failed to muster the required votes. Always the leaders were just a few votes short of the mark. This time, two Republican votes proved decisive.

The key to tonight's passage was the inclusion of a revenue-sharing provision calling for the payment of \$25 million to localities to reduce local property taxes, a homestead exemption for property owners and approval of the state and prior approval of a bill stating that the tax would "self-destruct," or become void, on June 30, 1978.

In addition, Democratic leaders agreed to put up for a vote a measure calling for a tax convention that would study the entire tax structure of the state and local governments and report back to the Legislature six months before the end of the income tax period.

The convention's recommendations would not be binding, but the Legislature could reenact the income tax to continue raising the revenue for schools and property-tax relief.

The "self-destruct" amendment passed by a vote of 44 to 28, and the Assembly recessed for dinner at about 8:30 after debating the tax-convention bill.

During tonight's Assembly Democratic leader, William J. Hamilton Jr. of New Brunswick, said that "we have to do what we know what we ought to be doing and should have done seven days ago."

He was referring to the Legislature's failure to meet the State Supreme Court's deadline of June 30 to raise \$374 million to complete financing of the Public Education Act of 1975.

The court in any state or local spending for educational purposes beyond that date if the Legislature failed to come up with a constitutional method of financing the schools.

Two and a half years ago the court ruled that New Jersey's heavy reliance on local property taxes to finance the State Constitution's mandate of a "thorough and efficient" education for all students.

During the debate tonight, the Assembly's Republican leader, Thomas H. Keane of Elizabeth, argued that the measure "does not give the kind of property-tax relief one could expect from an income tax imposed in this state."

He said that part of the package which provides for the raising of corporate income taxes from 7.5 to 9 percent on Jan. 1, 1978, "was taking \$140 million out of the business community. He called the move an "unwise and said it would lead to a loss of industry and jobs."

He said, "It's designed to open the schools, and things have been added just to get the necessary votes. This could have been done with a lot less impact on the taxpayers."

2 COLLEGE HEADS DEFY CITY U. EDICT

Risk Dismissal at Brooklyn and Queens in Opposing 15% Spending Cuts

By JUDITH CUMMINGS

The presidents of Brooklyn and Queens Colleges, defying an order from the City University Chancellor, said yesterday that they would rather be dismissed than "massacre" their faculties by a 15 percent cut in spending.

Renewing their charges that the Chancellor, Dr. Robert J. Kibbee, had "arbitrarily and capriciously slashed" the budgets of the borough campuses while sparing comparable colleges in Manhattan, the presidents—Dr. John W. Kneller of Brooklyn and Dr. Joseph S. Murphy of Queens—said they would make cuts of only 10 percent.

"Our deans will not administer cuts of the magnitude assigned, so we are making our plans on the basis of 10 percent of the current budget," Dr. Kneller said.

"Let the chancellor decide which bills he'll pay and which he won't," Dr. Murphy said, in a statement reminiscent of a position taken by Dr. Kibbee last spring in a dispute with Queens over its budget. The Queens College president acknowledged, however, that technical obligations are handled directly by the City Comptroller's office.

The two presidents, obviously angry after what they described as a fruitless two-and-a-half-hour meeting with Dr. Kibbee Tuesday night, made their remarks at a news conference at the West 42d Street Center.

Dr. Kibbee was unavailable for comment on the budget controversy, as he has been since the budget assignments—calculated to trim university spending \$70 million in the next year—were disclosed last week.

The Cuts Assigned

Brooklyn College was assigned a 14.2 percent cut and Queens, 14.9. The two other major senior colleges, City and Hunter, were given cuts of 9.01 and 8.5 percent, respectively.

"No other institution in the United States will have undergone the mutilation that Brooklyn and Queens have if the cuts stay," Dr. Murphy said.

The chancellor has said that the cuts were allocated on the basis of a formula taking into consideration such factors as enrollment and the programs of each college. But, especially since the two borough colleges are the largest in the university, Dr. Murphy and Dr. Kneller argued that no manner of differences could account for so large a difference in cuts.

At the 15 percent level, Brooklyn College would lose 350 of the 1,137 teaching faculty members on the payroll, a college spokesman said, while at 10 percent only about 260 jobs would be lost.

Similarly, a Queens College spokesman said his college would lose 350 jobs occupied mostly by fulltime faculty members but including "some administrative and support personnel" under the sharper reduction, and about 250 if it is softened.

'Vague' Offer Mentioned

The presidents said Dr. Kibbee had offered a concession at their meeting, but they called it "vague and inadequate." They refused to say what the offer had been.

Meanwhile, faculty groups on both campuses were reportedly seeking legal advice on the possibility of suing the university, Dr. Murphy and Dr. Kneller demanded that the question of assigning spending cuts be taken up by the new 15-member Board of Higher Education, 14 of whose members are named Tuesday, and an issue of "far-reaching social and educational consequences" that was important for administrative resolution.

Simon & Schuster Takes New Lease on New York

By MICHAEL STERNE

Simon & Schuster, one of the country's biggest book publishing companies, signed a lease yesterday for 115,000 square feet of space in Rockefeller Center that will permit it to bring together its scattered New York City workforces and continue the expansion that has added 100 employees in the last year.

The company had considered moving its major business divisions to either New Jersey or Pennsylvania, but then reassessed its prospects and located a more advantageous site in New York City. It now will consolidate its staff of 700 in the United Nations Building, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, at 49th Street, which will be renamed the Simon & Schuster Building.

Commenting on the decision, Richard E. Snyder, the company president, said: "We deal in ideas and we have to be in the place where new ideas are formulated and fermented. No other place produces new ideas like New York. I think we would die if we moved out."

Simon & Schuster's decision comes just a few months after another major publisher, Time-Life Books, announced it was moving its staff of 300 from the time-Life Building in Rockefeller Center to Washington. For that company, the major considerations were the opportunity to cut operating costs and taxes and to enhance the quality of life of its employees.

However, there are major differences between the companies. A major part of Time-Life Books' business is with subscribers to the magazines of its parent company, Time Inc. Simon & Schuster, by contrast, is a trade publisher that sells its hardcover and paperback titles in the highly competitive general market where rapid swings in fashions and interests can mean the difference between profit and loss.

Among its current titles are "The Final Days" by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein; "A Year of Beauty and Health" by Vidal and Beverly Sussman; "The Joy of Sex" by Alex Comfort and "Looking for Mr. Goodbar" by Judith Rossner.

In a congratulatory letter to Mr. Snyder, Mayor Beame spoke of "a renewed air of vitality" in the city.

Senate had not acted on the amendment, a spokesman for Mr. Anderson said. Rose Benson, president of the Clinical Laboratory Directors of New York State, had raised questions "about the background of the company and about some legal problems."

He felt these questions deserved another look because of the special interest involved, the spokesman said.

Miss Berman, who runs her own medical laboratory, which does tests like MetPath's, could not be reached yesterday for comment.

The Queens plant MetPath had planned to open in 1978 on an industrial park adjacent to the Whitestone Expressway between the Whitestone Bridge and LaGuardia Airport.

MetPath, founded by Dr. Brown in 1967, has developed into a business grossing more than \$6 million a year, analyzing more than 5,000 patient samples a day.

The facility was planned as an extension of the New York City metropolitan area from its Hackensack headquarters, and it has offices in six other cities.

Lab Dropping Plans for a Queens Plant

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

denouncing Warren M. Anderson, Republican of Binghamton, and the Senate majority leader, and accusing him of "prime responsibility for the loss of 1,000 jobs in Queens."

Mr. Cooperman, chairman of the Assembly's Committee on Commerce, Industry and Economic Development, had introduced the amendment in the Assembly.

"This bill would not hurt anyone, and would have given the economy of the entire state, particularly the Borough of Queens and the City of New York, a real shot in the arm," he said yesterday. "With business leaving the city every day, and the fiscal crisis compounding our difficulties, this was a chance for New York to help itself. It is appalling that one person chose to thwart these efforts."

Mr. Cooperman said MetPath was one of the country's largest medical laboratories. He said that both he and city authorities had checked the company's reputation with law enforcement agencies and had found there was no question as to its legitimacy and reliability. He asked yesterday why the

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Welding Dispute Imperils Alaska Pipeline Start-up

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

there were in permafrost or under rivers as many as 700 welds whose quality had not been determined. He said that it "might be possible to inspect these buried welds by a technique known as acoustical imaging, or developing a picture from sound waves.

The acoustical imaging device, developed by Holosonic, Inc., of Richland, Wash., would move through the buried pipe on a self-propelled transporter developed by Alyeska and known as "snoopy." Mr. Barnum, other officials and Congressional investigators from the House Commerce Subcommittee on Energy and Power, said they would use the acoustical imaging technique in Fairbanks on July 13.

The White House announced yesterday that Mr. Barnum would head a fact-finding visit to Alaska that will include officials from the Interior Department and the Transportation Department's Office of Pipeline Safety. Inasmuch as the departments have dispatched such teams in the past without White House drumbeating, there was speculation about the motive for the announcement.

One view was that Mr. Ford seized an opportunity to show himself as an active President. A second view was that Mr. Barnum, described by Congressional aides as having fared poorly at a hearing by the energy subcommittee, was trying to recoup.

With Mr. Barnum and the Transportation Department apparently trying to take first place in the public's eye, a rivalry between the Interior and Transportation Departments has burst into the open.

May Serve Public

Congressional investigators suggested that this tension might serve the public interest, particularly in the matter of weld quality. The strict welding standards specified by the Government as a condition of Alyeska's license.

The Interior Department, which is optimistic that acoustical imaging will prove to be a satisfactory way to check weld quality, has hired two outside experts to act as referees. They are W. A. Saylor, a Los Angeles welding metallurgist, and Clarence Lauenstein, director of the Southwest Research Institute in San Antonio, who is described as an authority on ultrasonic inspection.

They will examine radiographs of welds made before and after they were made for three times as many welds as Alyeska had, according to a department source.

welding standard, written nearly 30 years ago, is unnecessarily strict in light of later advances in metallurgy, and the Interior Department is inclined to accept this view.

The Transportation Department is reported to be relying on experts at the National Bureau of Standards to advise it on which welds can be accepted although nominally deficient.

The two departments, a Congressional aide said, "will keep each other honest." The aide was referring especially to the high costs of delay, costs that Alyeska and the oil companies might present as reasons for minimizing delay.

Mr. Patton, the Alyeska president, told Government officials in May that a 12-month delay could entail loss of the Prudhoe \$1.16 billion to the Prudhoe Bay leaseholders and \$400 million to the eight oil companies that own Alyeska, some of which have Prudhoe Bay holdings.

Failure to operate the pipeline would cost Washington \$376 million in taxes and Alaska \$170 million, Mr. Patton said. He said that starting production would add \$850 million and \$771 million respectively to those revenue losses, he said.

He reckoned the cost of capital at \$700 million and additional field costs, such as crew camps, transportation and wages, at \$100 million.

Alyeska estimated last week that the overall cost of the 800-mile pipeline and associated facilities had climbed to \$7.7 billion, including \$55 million for repairing faulty welds. The company continues to estimate no delay in start-up, according to Government sources, but that estimate is appraised in Washington with growing skepticism.

It arises in large part from the refusal of Arthur Andersen and Company, the accounting firm that is auditing Alyeska, to certify as accurate its file of 31,000 radiographs of welds. The refusal, officials said, stemmed not from positive reasons for believing the audit was inadequate but because Alyeska did not keep records in a manner that satisfied formal audit standards.

The Interior Department found that the Alyeska audit showed there were 3,955 "problem welds." They were welds for which no radiograph existed or whose radiograph, either an X-ray, showed defects.

However, an engineer named Jack Baker who had been reviewing the radiographs for the Interior Department has gone through 1,900 of the pictures and rejected as defective two to three times as many welds as Alyeska had, according to a department source.

City's Cost-Cutting Inadequate In View of State Fiscal Aids

By GLENN FOWLER

The city's effort to reduce expenditures so it can live within its three-year emergency financial plan came under further attack yesterday from the New York State official assigned to monitor the cost-cutting operation.

The official, Deputy Comptroller Sidney Schwartz, audited the city's performance on five cost-reduction programs, involving higher education, the police, corrections, social services and hospitals.

He said he had found that two programs were not producing legitimate cost reductions, that a third was negated by "excessive budget overruns," that a fourth should achieve much of its cash target and that the fifth would save more money than anticipated by only a questionable use of personnel.

The analysis was made as a follow-up to earlier reports by Mr. Schwartz on the city's progress in reducing its budget deficit for the 1975-76 fiscal year by \$24 million. In previous reports he had pointed out that the city was lagging in producing the hoped-for economies and that the shippage endangered the entire financial

plan that is supposed to bring about a balanced budget with no accumulated deficit by mid-1978.

Mr. Schwartz was most critical in yesterday's report of the Board of Higher Education's promised spring reduction of costs at City University, which was supposed to save \$1.9 million and to set the stage for annual savings of \$4.5 million in subsequent fiscal years.

Characterizing the proposed cuts as "unverifiable" he observed tartly: "Even if data had been provided and verified, the \$1.9 million cash reduction is minimal compared to the multi-million dollar cost overrun projected for City University."

Mr. Schwartz found that the Board had produced substantially more in annual savings than the city had estimated.

This involved reimbursement for staff members of the Department of Social Services assigned to locate absent fathers and welfare families. In obtaining a greater Federal share of these staff costs, Mr. Schwartz said, the city underestimated its savings and might realize \$2.6 million a year instead of the projected \$1.9 million.

HOUSES

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am Suffolk 113
Post Preceding Page
24 Acres
2 1/2 Acres
516/427-9100

Houses-Westchester Co. 117
WINDMILL FARMS
\$99,500. Air Cond Colonial
\$169,500. Often Admired
LUXURIOUS AIR COND BUNGALOW

Houses-Westchester Co. 117
SCARSDALE VICINITY
\$99,500. Air Cond Colonial
\$169,500. Often Admired

Houses-Orange Co. 125
MORRIS VILLAGE on the Green
\$169,500. Often Admired
LUXURIOUS AIR COND BUNGALOW

Houses-New Jersey 163
GLENN RIDGE 7 rms 2 1/2 bath
CUSTOM COLONIAL
TRIBUNE REALTY, INC.

Houses-New Jersey 163
COMFORT
COMFORT
ALLSOPP
SPLENDID BUY

Houses-Connecticut 171
GREENWICH-Exclusive farmstead
Cleveland Duff & Arnold
GREENWICH-Exclusive farmstead

Houses-Connecticut 171
GREENWICH-Exclusive farmstead
Cleveland Duff & Arnold
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Houses-Connecticut 171
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GREENWICH-Exclusive farmstead

FARMS & COUNTRY HOMES 291
Other Sections 291
Southern Real Estate
George 354

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Threats Barred Visits, 2 Soviet Skippers Say

The captains of the two Soviet tall ships that participated in Operation Sail in New York Harbor said yesterday that the Tovarisch and Krusenstern had remained closed to visitors because of harassment and threats of violence and because city officials could not assure the safety of their crews.

The police denied the allegations, however, saying the Russians had rejected two docking sites at which the city felt it could provide adequate security for the vessels and their crews.

Meanwhile, after five days of recharging spirits in a crisis-ridden city, most of the ships that had taken part in Operation Sail 1976 began leaving the harbor. A few of the tall ships remain at their midtown Hudson River berths and may be available for visiting.

The influx of visitors to the ship's berths on the Hudson River and at the South Street Seaport on the East River continued yesterday, but the crowds seemed to be thinning. A tornado alert and rains in the afternoon helped diminish their number.

As telephones were pulled from the walls of the press center set up for Operation Sail on Pier 40, a spokesman, Bill Warder, commented: "It's just like the day after Christmas. We're pleased and satisfied at what we were able to do, but it's over now."

Meanwhile, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority made

public figures showing that the unusually large number of riders last Sunday caused few serious problems despite earlier fears. Subways, for example, carried 2.5 million riders or about double the normal Sunday volume.

At a hastily called news conference aboard the four-masted bark Krusenstern, anchored off West 79th Street, Capt. I. G. Schneider said his crew had been plagued by insults and anti-Soviet slogans shouted from passing small pleasure boats since the ship reached New York.

"Local authorities and official sources warned us of serious threats that had been made and told us they could not assure the safety of our crews," Captain Schneider said through an interpreter.

"We feared that if we opened our ship to visitors we would be subjected to offenses and harassment which we didn't deserve," the captain continued.

Standing with Captain Schneider on the deck of the Krusenstern was Capt. Oleg Vandenko of the Tovarisch, who said he was "fully in accord" with Captain Schneider's statements.

Although Captain Schneider seemed visibly irritated, he agreed with Captain Vandenko that no hard feelings had resulted, but rather disappointment with their treatment here.

The Police Department denied the assertions that it could not provide security for the Soviet vessels in port.



Sailors aboard the four-masted Soviet bark Krusenstern pass the time playing dominoes as they wait for the pilot to escort the tall ship from the harbor for the voyage home.

"We offered the Russian ship [Krusenstern] Pier 84 and they rejected that, too. We were confident we could offer adequate security at either Pier 61 or at Staten Island."

Few Blacks Inspired by Bicentennial

By THOMAS A. JOHNSON
Many black New Yorkers found other things to do during the Bicentennial celebrations, while some joined in the festivities with certain reservations.

Interviews over the last few days indicate a consensus among blacks that the 200th birthday of the United States was more of a dramatic event that pointed up the continuing racial inequities of the nation than a cause to celebrate.

At the same time, many of those interviewed saw the need for blacks to take part in "everything the man has got going," no matter what their reservations.

Need for Substance
Several blacks paraphrased the advice given by the director of the National Urban League, Vernon Jordan, who has said, "Blacks should take part in the Bicentennial but on our own terms and with the goal of adding substance and a black perspective to an event badly in need of both."

The festivities of the Bicentennial weekend gave Alfred Miller, a 27-year-old unemployed Queens materials handler, "no special feeling, one way or another."

"All it meant," he said, "was that I couldn't go looking for a job until Tuesday morning."

Mr. Miller walked yesterday along South Jamaica's seamy 150th Street in Queens, where from time to time, employers of day laborers will pick up idle men for a few hours of work.

"All I know is that I got to get some work to do, that's all I know," he said.

Disinterest Shared
A friend of his, Kenny Simpson, shared his disinterest in the Bicentennial.

"I might have put up a flag," Mr. Simpson said, "but I didn't have the money for the flag, the flagpole nor the rope."

Both men are veterans of the Vietnam War and are married. They each have two children.

There was a somewhat greater interest among blacks there in the past, when the black middle-class areas of Hollis, St. Albans and Springfield

Gardens in Queens sprang for many blocks of Colonial, ranch and Cape Cod homes on manicured squares of bright, green lawns.

But even in these neighborhoods, where blacks have a more obvious stake in the American system, there were reservations about the Fourth of July celebrations.

"Kids Wanted to Go"
"The kids wanted to go, but I told them to watch it on television," one black professional man in Springfield Gardens said. "I know we missed a lifetime happening, but I wouldn't have felt right showing up and even letting people think I was completely satisfied with this country."

The Community News Service, an organization of minority-group journalists that provides close coverage of the New York City's major news events, prepared no materials on black efforts to commemorate the Bicentennial.

"We get the feeling that blacks are wondering: 'What is there to celebrate?'" the service's director, Annette Samuels, said yesterday. "We hear people say, 'All right, so I go out and celebrate over the weekend, but I've got to get back and do some very heavy things on Tuesday morning to stay alive.'"

From Grant to Grant
Her own staff, Mrs. Samuels said, had not taken part in the celebrations, but, like herself, "had worked hard to try to hold the news service together—we are living, now, from grant to grant."

The news service was founded during the late 1960's when foundation and other donors had shown a far greater interest in news of minority communities than they do today, she said.

"We stay busy to hold our position together," Mrs. Samuels said. "A great, great grandchild is able to celebrate Bicentennial in 2076."

An off-and-on has continued over how to participate in the but no clearly defined positions have emerged.

While The Crisis publication of the National Association of Colored People, a Bicentennial monthly articles of the association's 67th annual conference to the anniversary of the T.W.A. Flight Withdraw Th

KANSAS CITY (UPI)—Trans said today that ants had within threat against that the two did resume contract scheduling. Agri topics was real company said.

TWA said it court proceeding Transport Works matter. The two tentative agree a new contract, T.W.A. flight to to ratify it and strike deadline obtained a temporary order in Court in New York the strike had now been dropped

GIVING GIVE TO THE F

Weather Reports and Forecast

Summary

It will be cloudy to partly cloudy today across the Northeast; showers and thundershowers may develop from Maine to New York and Pennsylvania. Another area of showers and occasional thundershowers will spread from portions of the Carolinas through Florida and the Gulf Coast into the lower Mississippi Valley and eastern Texas. Hot weather will occur in portions of New England, the lower lake region, upper Mississippi Valley and most of the Northern and Central Plains States; it will be seasonably warm or mild elsewhere. Showers will be scattered across the Pacific Northwest, while isolated thundershowers will develop in the mountains of Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

Showers and thundershowers were scattered along most of the Eastern Seaboard and Gulf Coast yesterday; a tornado was reported in southern New Jersey. Scattered thundershowers also occurred in Pennsylvania, from Illinois into southern Michigan, and in Nebraska, western North Dakota and eastern Montana. It was hot in northern New England, the central and southern intermountain region and the desert Southwest; temperatures were near normal elsewhere except for unseasonably warm weather in the Midwest. Showers continued in the Pacific Northwest, while isolated thundershowers dotted the northern Rockies.



Today's Forecast 8 P.M. JULY 8, 1976

Temp.	Hum.	Wind	Bar.
8 A.M. 69	68	SW 5	30.05
11 A.M. 72	67	SE 10	30.01
2 P.M. 76	73	SE 10	30.01
5 P.M. 79	72	SE 9	30.00
8 P.M. 77	72	SE 8	30.00
11 P.M. 74	70	SE 7	30.00
1 A.M. 71	68	SE 6	30.00
4 A.M. 69	66	SE 5	30.00
7 A.M. 67	64	SE 4	30.00
10 A.M. 65	62	SE 3	30.00

Yesterday 8 P.M. JULY 7, 1976

Temp.	Hum.	Wind	Bar.
8 A.M. 69	68	SW 5	30.05
11 A.M. 72	67	SE 10	30.01
2 P.M. 76	73	SE 10	30.01
5 P.M. 79	72	SE 9	30.00
8 P.M. 77	72	SE 8	30.00
11 P.M. 74	70	SE 7	30.00
1 A.M. 71	68	SE 6	30.00
4 A.M. 69	66	SE 5	30.00
7 A.M. 67	64	SE 4	30.00
10 A.M. 65	62	SE 3	30.00

DEATH MANDATE FACES LEGAL TEST

Albany Law at Issue in Case Involving Slain Officer

By DENA KLEIMAN
A legal test of the constitutionality of the New York State law mandating the death penalty was set in motion yesterday in an action in State Supreme Court in Manhattan.

The move, made in the wake of last week's United States Supreme Court decision, in a case involving Joseph Velez, who faces the mandatory death penalty for killing an off-duty police officer in a January 1975 bank robbery.

Acting Justice Peter J. McQuillan postponed sentencing until Sept. 8, and then directed the office of District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau and Mr. Velez's lawyer, Stephen Russo, to submit briefs on the legality of the state law in regard to the death penalty.

The statute, adopted in September 1974, mandates the death penalty for anyone over 18 years of age found guilty of intentionally killing a police officer or correction officer.

Last week the United States Supreme Court upheld the death penalty, but ruled that in some states its application was unconstitutional.

At the proceeding yesterday, Mr. Russo, asked Justice McQuillan to declare New York's statute unconstitutional on the ground that the Supreme Court had ruled against North Carolina's statute.

Mr. Russo said that by virtue of mandating the death penalty, New York's statute did not permit the jury to consider "aggravating and mitigating circumstances." He said that the Supreme Court had found this "lack of opportunity for 'juror discretion' unconstitutional in North Carolina's as well as other states' statutes.

The assistant district attorney in charge of the case, John Jacobs, asked the judge for an adjournment so that he and Mr. Morgenthau could have more time to consider the Supreme Court's rulings.

Justice McQuillan requested Mr. Russo to submit his brief by July 30 and asked the District Attorney's office to submit its brief by Aug. 13.

Mr. Velez was found guilty on May 5 of fatally shooting Michael W. McCann, an off-duty officer, during a January 1975 bank robbery at the branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank at 16th Street and Third Avenue.

At issue in the trial was whether Mr. Velez had shot McCann intentionally and whether he had known he was a policeman. The jury found Mr. Velez guilty in both instances.

Forecast

National Weather Service (As of 11 P.M.)
NEW YORK CITY—Partly cloudy and humid today with chance of thundershowers toward evening, both around 80, with southwest winds 10 to 20 miles per hour today and tonight, clearing in the mid-60's; fair and warmer tomorrow. Precipitation probability 40 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
NORTH JERSEY AND ROCKLAND AND WESTCHESTER COUNTIES—Partly Cloudy and humid today with chance of afternoon or evening thundershowers, high in the upper 70's to low 80's, with southwest winds 10 to 20 miles per hour today and tonight, clearing in the mid-60's; fair and warmer tomorrow. Precipitation probability 40 percent today, 20 percent tomorrow.
LONG ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND SOUND—Partly cloudy and humid today with chance of a thundershower or two during the evening, high in the upper 70's to low 80's, with southwest winds 10 to 20 miles per hour today and tonight, clearing in the mid-60's; fair and warmer tomorrow. Visibility on the Sound generally poor to the evening today and tonight, but frequently one to three miles and occasionally overcast in precipitation and fog.
SOUTH JERSEY AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Partly cloudy and humid today with chance of an isolated afternoon evening thundershower, high in the 80's, low tonight in the 60's.
INTERIOR EASTERN NEW YORK AND

Extended Forecast

(Saturday through Monday)

METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, LONG ISLAND AND NORTH JERSEY—Fair and warm throughout the period; daytime highs will average in the 80's, with overnight lows range from the mid-60's to around 70 along the coast.

Yesterday's Records

Temp.	Hum.	Wind	Bar.
1 A.M. 74	58	SW 9	30.07
2 A.M. 71	56	SW 9	30.05
3 A.M. 71	59	SW 7	30.05
4 A.M. 71	59	SW 7	30.05
5 A.M. 70	57	SE 5	30.04
6 A.M. 70	57	SE 5	30.04
7 A.M. 70	57	SE 5	30.04
8 A.M. 70	57	SE 5	30.04

Shipping/Mails

Outgoing

SAILING TODAY
Trans-Atlantic

AMERICAN LEGEND (USL), Le Havre July 10; Hamburg 13; Southampton 16; New York 19; Baltimore 22; Philadelphia 25; Boston 28; New Orleans 31; San Francisco 3; Seattle 6; Honolulu 9; Tokyo 12; Osaka 15; Yokohama 18; Manila 21; Hong Kong 24; Singapore 27; Perth 30; Sydney 3; Melbourne 6; Auckland 9; Wellington 12; Christchurch 15; Dunedin 18; Sydney 21; Melbourne 24; Auckland 27; Wellington 30; Christchurch 3; Dunedin 6.

SAILING TOMORROW
Trans-Atlantic

LASH TURKEY (P&O), Alexandria July 10; Suez 13; Port Said 16; Brindisi 19; Genoa 22; Naples 25; Rome 28; Palermo 31; Barcelona 3; Valencia 6; Madrid 9; Lisbon 12; Casablanca 15; Algiers 18; Tunis 21; Tripoli 24; Benghazi 27; Port Sudan 30; Khartoum 3; Addis Ababa 6; Nairobi 9; Dar es Salaam 12; Zanzibar 15; Mombasa 18; Malindi 21; Lamu 24; Mogadishu 27; Djibouti 30; Addis Ababa 3; Nairobi 6; Dar es Salaam 9; Zanzibar 12; Mombasa 15; Malindi 18; Lamu 21; Mogadishu 24; Djibouti 27; Addis Ababa 30; Nairobi 3; Dar es Salaam 6; Zanzibar 9; Mombasa 12; Malindi 15; Lamu 18; Mogadishu 21; Djibouti 24; Addis Ababa 27; Nairobi 30; Dar es Salaam 3; Zanzibar 6; Mombasa 9; Malindi 12; Lamu 15; Mogadishu 18; Djibouti 21; Addis Ababa 24; Nairobi 27; Dar es Salaam 30; Zanzibar 3; Mombasa 6; Malindi 9; Lamu 12; Mogadishu 15; Djibouti 18; Addis Ababa 21; Nairobi 24; Dar es Salaam 27; Zanzibar 30; Mombasa 3; Malindi 6; Lamu 9; Mogadishu 12; Djibouti 15; Addis Ababa 18; Nairobi 21; Dar es Salaam 24; Zanzibar 27; 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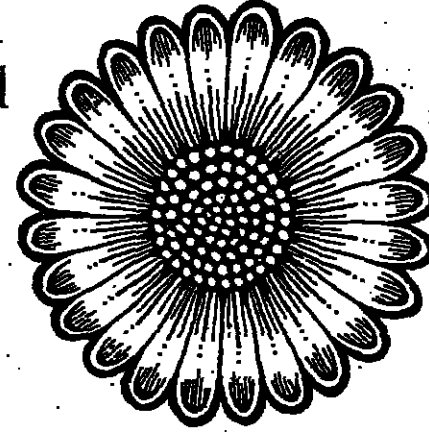
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